McAllister & Beaver

THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

VOL. IX. BELLEFONTE, PENN'A., WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 15, 1877. NO. 32.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

Political Notes.

—Secretary Sherman puts the Republican majority in Ohio in October at 20,000, snd the Cincinnati "Gazette" thinks this estimate is not too high.

—The Virginia Democratic Convention does not allow itself to be called Democratic, but Conservative. It would be hard to tell what it conserves, unless it be noise and repudiation.

—The New York *World* characterizes the conduct of the Democrats in the Virginia Convention as disgraceful, and blames the disgrace upon the Repudiationist friends of Gen. Mahone.

—Kemble publishes the receipts of Schurz, proving that he secured nearly $2,000, percisely as stated, for services in the political campaign in this State. His receipts at other points will now, in all probability, be looked up.

—Mr. Schurz admits the general correctness of Mr. Kemble's statement, and we hope that, in admitting this, he realizes that he also concedes the truth originally stated by Mr. Kemble that the money thus paid to him at the rate of $500 a week for his specches in Pennsylvania, was raised by assessment upon the Federal and State office-holders. Knowing where it came from, and how it was obtained, he still did not scruple to take it.

—Mr. Schurz, after positively denying that he ever received compensation for political speeches, is confronted by Mr. Kemble with proof that he did receive money for that purpose from the Republican State Committee, and is forced to admit that Mr. Kemble is right and that his denial was wrong. His admission of the substantial correctness of Mr. Kemble's statements certainly places him in a position which comports but poorly with the dignity of a Cabinet Minister.

—The Bellefonte "Watchman" is very anxious that the workingmen should remember that the reduction in wages was caused by the Republican financial policy. This sounds very much like Colonel Tate, and we did not know that the editors of the "Watchman" indulged in cordial. It would benefit the "Watchman" to remember that the civil war was caused by a Democratic riot; that it would have been entirely one sided had it not been for Republicans and Union Democrats, and that the settlement day for expenses then incurred is upon us and causes the depression.—[Gazette & Bulletin.

The Strikers' Wages.

A great deal has been said about the low wages paid by the railroad companies, and much sympathy expressed because the "strikers were driven to desperation through the intolerable oppression of the soulless corporations." That is the complaint, now let us look at the facts. The following gives a summary of the average wages on the principal roads concerned in the strike:

	Engin'rs	Firemen	Brakemen
Balt. and Ohio,	$2 64	$1 58	$1 37
Pennsylvania,	3 25	2 00	1 75
Erie,	3 56	2 00	1 87
N. Y. C. & Hudson,	3 00	1 90	1 50
L. S. and M. S.,	3 28	1 19	1 35
Central of N. J.,	4 25	2 46	2 00
Lehigh Valley,	2 90	2 00	1 48
D. L. & Western,	2 90	1 73	1 65
C., B. & Quincy,	3 50	2 00	.....
C. R. I. & Pacific,	3 70	1 90	1 80
N. Y., N. H. & H.,	4 50	2 25	2 25
Boston & Albany,	2 75	1 70	1 70

From the above figures it can be seen that, considering the times, the railroad employees receive very fair wages, and are doing much better than the average laborer. There are many men in and around Bellefonte, as well as in other parts of the country, who would be glad to get employment at these wages.

ACCORDING to the Military Code of the Militia of Pennsylvania every man has been sworn to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania. He is required to obey orders of the Governor, who is the Commander-in-Chief. The duties, among other things of the military, are to repel invasion, queer riots and disturbances, and aid and assist the civil officers in maintaining peace and order and upholding the laws of the Commonwealth. Unless a satisfactory substitute is furnished, if the member refuses to go, he shall be court-martialed. Under certain conditions for refusing to go, he shall be fined $100, and if that is not paid, he must undergo an imprisonment of thirty days.

Labor.

The dignity of labor is a theme that newspapers and the outside world has commented upon until it is difficult to understand exactly what is meant by it. Somehow, the prevailing idea of the day is, that true gentility can only find a home in the so-called learned professions. Labor in other fields of industry is at a discount.

The result is seen every hour of our lives. Lawyers without clients and doctors without patients are the commonest of spectacles. Some don't even go so far as to make an attempt to reach these positions. They believe themselves naturally qualified for almost any place, and walk about aimlessly and idly, waiting for something to turn up. They advertise for situations in the papers, but when a man in need of help interrogates them, they have only confused ideas of business and duty. They believe their abilities qualify them for almost any occupation and previous training is unnecessary.

This is a mistake. Manual labor has from the beginning been the employment of four-fifths of the human race, and will continue to be until the end. What a large proportion of the race always has been and is still doing, cannot be dishonorable.

During the present century the old methods have changed. Formerly, industrial pursuits were dignified and honorable. Even the sons of the wealthy were apprenticed to a master mechanic to obtain a knowledge of his craft. Young men swung the axe and wielded the hammer, and thought there was no loss of standing in so doing. They prided themselves in being skilled in their calling, and had an infinite contempt for the young gentlemen who lounged about without a profession or a dollar, and relied on their wits to earn one.

The aristocratic tendencies of the times, and the extravagant notions that pervade nearly all classes of society, are largely responsible for this state of things. No mechanical employment ever disgraced a man. There are young men who prefer the name of loafer to that of mechanic. They strut about the streets and at places of amusement, wearing fashionable garments, without a penny in their pockets, and not knowing how or where to earn one. It is something of a marvel that they don't starve, as all know, yet they feel happy in the idea that they are gentlemen.

They should know, however, that no sensible person regards them as such. There are no true gentlemen except laboring men. The man who is idle, whether he has money or not, should be classed as a vagrant. God made man to be of use in the world, and if he does not fulfill his God-given mission he is as worthless as a noxious weed in a cultivated field, and it were better for the world if he like the weed were cast into the fire and burned. There are no honorable, decent, respectable men in the world who do not labor with the head or hands, and the one is as respectable as the other. It is the man who honors his calling and not the calling the man. Young men should remember this.

Concerning the Jews.

C. E. Ryder, a correspondent of the *Gazette and Bulletin*, has been writing in defense of the Jews. Some one has replied, when the correspondent, in a second article, pays the following just tribute to that people:

> I say again we are indebted to the Jews for their wonderful literature, if for nothing else. Think of it. It has ennobled human thought and enriched human language, so that in ideas and in expressions the world is richer, because prophets spake, and psalmists sung, and apostles argued, and poets pleaded; for what? To make men wiser, holier, happier, higher in aspiration and conception, in life and love and praise. The old books which inspired Israelites have penned, and faithful Israelites have guarded, given and maintained, have been a very mine of wealth to every succeeding age. The fine gold is there out of which the meaner industry of smaller men has manufactured the ornaments which our modern civilization still feels it an honor and an advantage to wear. No chaplet has been woven for a poet's brow, in which you will not find flowers which grew first in Jewish soil.
>
> Take out the Israelitish element, and history is dwarfed into a few chapters, all its grand introductory revealments, and all its concluding prognostications torn out and cast away.
>
> I will add nothing about religion. I will just remark that it is, indeed, a thing to be thankful for that we have the Jewish history to tell how "Righteousness exalteth a nation and sin is a reproach to any people." I can, if called for, give not only obligations of the past, but clearly show that we are every day reaping benefits from the presence and existence of the Jewish people.

A Cowardly Assault.

A Female Insulter Seeks his Revenge—The Editor of the Republican Assaulted in the Streets of Bellefonte by W. S. Wagner—The Culprit Arrested and Bound Over to Court.

Last Thursday evening, about five o'clock, as Edward T. Tuten was standing in the door of the store of Sechler & Co., Win S. Wagner, of the firm of D. M. Wagner & Son, came along and called him to the pavement, requesting a few moments' conversation. Mr. Tuten stepped to the edge of the pavement. Wagner was at the side and a little behind him and commenced in a mild way to take Mr. Tuten to task for an account that appeared in the REPUBLICAN about two years ago in which it was reported that he (Wagner) had been engaged in a drunken row with some negroes. He did not say the account was not correct, but objected to the publication of his name in connection therewith. As Mr. Tuten could see no reason why his name should be withheld any more than that of the colored men with whom he was engaged, he said, "I have not published your name lately have I?" Wagner replied, "I am not talking about what has been published lately." Mr. Tuten then said, "This is rather a late day to bring that up." Wagner then, without any warning, struck him a severe blow on the temple which stunned him; at the same time grasping him by the coat collar he tore the coat and vest into shreds and administered severe blows about the head and shoulders. At this time Mr. William McDonald, a clerk at the Bush House, interfered and stopped further proceedings, and Mr. Tuten deliberately gathered the fragments of his coat and vest from the pavement and walked back into the store.

By this time quite a crowd had gathered, and Wagner, flushed with an easy victory over a man about half his size, and whom he had attacked like a sneaking, cowardly cur without giving any warning—thereby demonstrating the fact that he had less honor than a rattle snake—began to flourish his arms over his head, approach the store, and again make demonstrations as though he would renew the fracas. He said, "Never mind, Tuten, I have got you marked;" but he was not allowed to come into the store and finally sneaked off home. Although Wagner did not seem to acknowledge it in his conversation with Mr. Tuten, the real cause of the attack was the publication of the following article clipped from the Altoona *Globe* of the 6th instant, which appeared in our last issue. We reproduce it for the benefit of those who will read this paper and may not find it convenient to obtain a copy of last week's issue:

> FOILED.—*A Bellefonte Gentleman's Introduction into Altoona Society.*—On Saturday evening an individual hailing from Bellefonte, the initials of whose name are W. W., accosted a respectable young lady of this city, on Eleventh avenue, with the following salutation: "Good evening, Miss." He being an entire stranger to her, she replied, "Who are you, Sir? I do not know you." Persevering in his attempted flirtation, he said: "Can I have the pleasure of a short conversation with you?" "No, Sir; you cannot," indignantly replied the young lady, who at the same time turned about and hastened to her home, when she apprised her father of what had taken place. The latter, with a "persuader" in his possession, immediately started in pursuit of Mr. W. Overtaking him, the father escorted him with the pistol into the presence of the insulted young lady, where the well-frightened Bellefonter, in the most abject manner possible, begged a thousand pardons of the young lady, after which he was permitted to depart, which he proceeded to do with lightning rapidity. He had tracked the wrong pull-back.

The publication of this article created considerable interest among the *roues* and sporting fraternity in our midst. As a matter of course, the inquiry went around, who is "W. W?" We were unable to answer the question. Some said one and some another, and some said "W. W." stands for Win Wagner. Had Win Wagner had *ordinary sense* the matter might still have been shrouded in some doubt, but in attacking the editor of this paper he has virtually admitted his guilt and said to the world, "I am the man—I am the woman insulter." Hundreds who would never have been able to solve the enigma of who "W. W." was will now know all about it, and no one is to blame but himself—first, that he was wicked enough to commit the wrong, and second, that he had not sense enough to keep it to himself.

The practice of such men stimulating their passions by ardent spirits, then accosting young ladies on our streets for the purpose of preying upon their virtue, is a question for the serious consideration of parents as well as all those who take an interest in the protection and preservation of female innocence. Is it not the duty of the press to protect virtue and expose vice? If, then, it is to be intimidated or prevented from exposing such heinous crimes because of such attacks upon editors, virtue may as well surrender to profligacy and announce to the world that the protection of virtuous females is no longer a matter of any importance. We will say, however, that so long as we shall act as public journalists, we shall continue fearlessly to battle for the right, irrespective of persons, and if Win Wagner or any other rough characters make locals by insulting women, or mixing themselves up in street fights, or in any other way make their acts a matter of public interest and importance, we claim the right and shall continue to publish the facts without fear or favor, our only aim being to do our duty and subserve the public good.

On Friday morning Justice Gephart issued a warrant for the arrest of Wagner for assault and battery. The arrest was made at about eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Wagner was bound over in the sum of $300 for his appearance at court.

THE Centre county Democracy's prospective Senator has been lately honored by the District Conference, which met at Tyrone on the 31st ult., as the following resolution indicates:

> *Resolved*, That Adam Hoy, of Centre county, be unanimously elected Senatorial delegate to represent the XXXIV Senatorial District in the State Convention, to be held in Harrisburg on the 22d day of August, 1877, with instructions to vote for Col. A. C. Noyes as candidate for State Treasurer, provided Hon. Charles A. Mayer is not nominated for Supreme Judge.

It was said that Hoy's political aspirations were knocked out of him two years ago, but the whirley-gig of time brings him to the political surface, which places Meekism two paces to the rear this time. This makes at least one good solid vote for Mayer for Supreme Judge.

WHAT have the striking railroaders gained? This is a question which these men ought to ponder well at this time. If it was necessary for the railroads to retrench two months ago, it is now much more important for them to reduce expenses all around—and in two months hence it will be doubly more so, as the blow which was struck at the railroads of the country has paralyzed more business than any man can now estimate. Millions of dollars that would have gone into manufacturing, mining and agriculture, by which freights are made, will now go into government securities. This will cut off revenue from business, and, to that extent, affect industry.—[Harrisburg Telegraph.

A MAJORITY of the voters of Altoona at the late election for Recorder have covered themselves with shame. They have sown in the wind to reap the whirlwind. We don't claim to be a prophet, but we predict that the first to cast their vote for Greevy will be the first to regret it. The time has come when bluster, egotism, demagogueism and bombast are not the only qualifications for office. We hope such a calamity shall never fall upon our municipality.

COL. HENRY M. HOYT, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, while traveling in the West had the misfortune to have one of his legs broken by the upsetting of a stage coach at Denver, Colorado, the 21st of last month. We extend our sympathy to the Colonel, and hope he may speedily recover.

THERE is every reason to believe that this railroad war will be followed, in the course of time, by a great collapse in Wall street.

WE want no more watering of railroad stocks. Let us have decency and honesty in the management of these corporations.

ALREADY capital about to go into manufacturing enterprise shrinks from the venture.

President Scott to His Men.

He Thanks the Loyal Employes for the Manner in which They Withstood Intimidation.

OFFICE OF THE PENNA. R. R. Co.,
PHILADELPHIA, August 4, '77.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the following preamble and resolution were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, The railways and other property of the company, during the past two weeks, have been subjected to strikes and mob violence unparalleled in the history of this country, resulting in a deplorable loss of life and in a great destruction of property and the general suspension of business; and

Whereas, At least 90 per cent. of the employes in the service of the company have remained faithful to their duties, notwithstanding the intimidation and threats of violence to which they were subjected by a mob composed mainly of men in no way connected with railway service; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Directors tender the thanks of the company to all the men in its service who, through the scenes of lawlessness which have occurred within the past two weeks, remained firm and ready to discharge their duties, and who have thus recognized and fulfilled the obligation resting upon all good citizens to sustain the law, and have maintained their own right to labor for the support of their families, free from interference and intimidation.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, August 4, 1877.

To all the Loyal Employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

It gives me great pleasure to transmit to you the foregoing preamble and resolution of the Board of Directors of this company, thanking you for the manner in which you withstood intimidation and violence, and thereby greatly aiding the lawful authorities in restoring the use of the highways controlled by it to the business of the public and the commerce of the country.

Allow me to call your attention to the fact that during the entire history of this company, extending over a period of more than thirty years, its management has always considered the contentment and well-being of the men in its service of the greatest importance; and it has always felt able to challenge comparison, both as to rate of compensation and care for the personal comfort of its employes, with any other employer of labor in the country. It has always given a prompt hearing to any complaint, and I can safely say that no employe or committee of employes of the company has ever been denied by me a respectful consideration of any alleged grievance.

I ought also to say to you in the frankest manner, that the recent reduction of compensation was a necessity, growing out of the depressed condition of all business interests, and was adopted not before but after every means had been taken in other directions to avoid it. For the last four years the management of this company has been strenuous and earnest in seeking to secure the best revenues possible under the existing condition of business, and to diminish its expenditures in every legitimate manner, so as to leave to you satisfactory compensation for your labor, and to the owners of the property a fair interest upon their investment. The reduction of dividends to shareholders has been more than twice as great as the reduction of your compensation.

The causes that led to the reduction made on the 1st of June were fully explained to a large committee, known as the General Grievance Committee of Engineers and Firemen, employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad and leased lines east of Pittsburgh, who conferred with me on the 4th of June last. After a full interchange of views the committee advised me in their letter of that date that "as the business of the country was so depressed in all its various branches they believed it the duty of the engineers and firemen to cheerfully cooperate in advancing the best interests of the company." They were, therefore, entirely satisfied that the company had simply done what was right and proper under the circumstances, and were ready to stand by its management in the action that had been taken, hoping that when the country became more prosperous their wages would be restored to the old standard.

I do not believe that the lawless work of violent men, which has so seriously deranged all business relations for the past two weeks, can long postpone the return of that obedience to law which is essential to every man in the service of the company. Only through the preservation of law and order can the families and homes of the men, and the men themselves, be afforded that full protection to which all good citizens are equally entitled.

I desire to impress upon every thinking man in the service the great injustice that has been done by the attempt to enforce a strike such as was inaugurated July 19, without so much as a proposition for a conference with any officer of the company. I believe that if a proper opportunity had been offered for a conference, the parties disposed to engage in such an effort could have been entirely satisfied as to the necessity of the action taken by this company, or if it could have been shown that there were peculiar hardships they could have been remedied without resorting to such lawless acts as have brought disgrace upon our whole country.

No alternative was left to this company, when its trains and the business of the public had been interfered with, but to ask the proper authorities in the various localities to suppress disorder and enforce the law, whereby its property would be protected and restored to the possession of its owners. To-day I feel at liberty to congratulate you upon the virtual attainment of that result, in so far that the railways of the company have been opened to the public and its property restored, except where it had been destroyed by mob violence, and beg to thank you heartily for your loyal steadfastness to the best interests of the company, which are also your own best interests.

I trust, after the experience of the past few weeks, every man in the service will feel it his duty, as well as his pleasure, if he has a grievance, to present it to the proper officers for consideration, and that hereafter the works of this company will be protected against all violence.

Your interests are identical with and inseperable from those of the company. As you now share in the adversity consequent upon the universal depression and stagnation of business, you will be equally sure to share in the prosperity which I confidently believe awaits the company, and the general business interests of the country, in the early future.

Very respectfully,
THOMAS A. SCOTT,
President.

State News.

The Bradford oil district produces about 3,000 barrels per day.

The depot at Tioga was struck by lightning during a recent storm.

The Secretary of the State Board of Public Charities is on his annual tour of inspection. The alms-house keepers will put things in order.

A two-year old son of Wm. Hawkins, of Titusville, fell from a second story window last Wednesday and sustained injuries of which he died in a few hours.

Dr. Beriah Magoffin, an aged and well-known physician of Mercer, died at his residence in that place on Sabbath of last week, and was buried on Tuesday.

A little daughter of Wm. Oxenrider, of North Heidelberg township, Berks county, fell down a flight of stairs, dislocating her neck, causing instant death.

A popular clergyman in Philadelphia delivered a lecture on "Fools." The tickets to it read, "Lecture on Fools. Admit one." There was a large attendance.

The Democrats of Cumberland county have nominated the following ticket: District Attorney, G. S. Emig; Director of the Poor, D. R. Baker; County Surveyor, F. C. Adams.

Judge Dreher, at Mauch Chunk, Pa., has granted a new trial in the case of O'Donnell, a Molly Maguire, convicted of murder in the first degree for the killing of Morgan Powell.

We regret to learn that Col. Henry M. Hoyt, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, had a leg broken on the 21st of last month, by the upsetting of a stage coach at Denver, Colorado.

A white deer was seen in Juniata township, Blair county, the other day. It still lives, and everybody is requested not to shoot it, but devise some way by which it may be captured alive.

The Doylestown *Intelligencer* says that while Aaron Emery, Jr., was out blackberrying, his legs were encircled by a blacksnake. He kicked the reptile off and struck for home in a demoralized condition.

A most painful accident occurred to a boy named Fred Wahl, in Fremont, Pa., recently. The boy attempted to climb in a window of a school-house, when the sash fell upon his neck, and he, being unable to extricate himself died in that position.

At the Philadelphia Permanent Exhibition there are now twenty-three hundred exhibitors, representing all the states of the Union, and all the principal foreign countries of the world, and less than one-half of these are Pennsylvania exhibitors.

The Johnstown *Tribune* says two long trains of new freight cars for the Pan Handle railroad were taken westward over the Pennsylvania railroad week ago Monday. The cars were made at Harrisburg and Carlisle, and are to supply the places of those destroyed during the strike.

A fireman named Mullir, employed on the Pennsylvania railroad, was taken from his engine at Gallitzin, and removed to the county jail. He is charged with throwing a stone through the glass case in the signal frame attached to the tower at Lilly's, a few days ago.

Samuel Youman, a native of Hillsborough, Washington county, who has been a resident of Tarentum, New Jersey, for some time, disappeared mysteriously on the night of the 12th of July last. His hat, with a bullet hole in it and blood upon it, was found in one of the streets of the city.

It has been suggested that if aid should be extended to the starving mining population in the anthracite regions of this State, it cannot take a better shape than in an organized colonization in some part of the Western states, where they could go to work upon land of their own and learn to till it.

The Reading *Eagle* says: It is stated that a number of the members of Captain Lash's Reading Company G, of the Fourth regiment, were induced to go outside of the encampment at Harrisburg, on Saturday evening, by some of the Easton Grays, who then attacked and severely beat the Reading soldiers.

The tobacco crop of Lancaster county looks very promising, and the yield is expected to exceed that of last year, which was valued at over three million dollars. In some localities the crop was worth six hundred dollars to an acre, which is considerably more than would have been realized from wheat.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Poetry.

Our Minister's Sermon.

The minister said last night, says he,
"Don't be afraid of given';
If your life ain't worth nothin' to other folks,
Why, what's the use of living?
And that's what I say to my wife, says I,
There's Brown, the mis rable sinner,
He'd sooner a beggar would starve than give
A cent toward buyin' a dinner.

I tell you our minister's prime, he is,
But I couldn't quite determine,
When I heard him givin' it right and left,
Just who was hit by the sermon.
Of course there couldn't be no mistake
When he talked of long-winded prayin',
For Peters and Johnson they sot and scowled
At every word he was sayin'.

And the minister went on to say—
"There's various ways of cheatin',
And religion's as good for every day
As it is to bring to meetin'.
I don't think much of the man that gives
The loudest amens at my preachin',
And spends his time the followin' week
In cheatin' and over-reachin'."

I guess that dose was bitter enough
For a man like Jones to swaller;
But I noticed he didn't open his mouth,
Not once, after that, to holler.
Hurrah! say I, for the minister—
Of course, I said it quiet—
Give us some more of this open talk,
It's very refreshin' diet.

The minister hit 'em every time,
And when he spoke of fashion,
And riggin' out in bows and things,
As woman's ruinin' passion,
And comin' to church to see the styles—
I couldn't help a winkin',
And a noticin' my wife, and says I, "That's you."
And I guess it sot her to thinkin'.

Says I to myself, that sermon's pat,
But a man is a queer creation,
And I'm much afraid that most of the folks
Won't take the application.
Now, if he had said a word about
My personal mode of sinnin',
I'd have gone to work to right myself,
And not sot there a grinnin'.

Just then the minister, says he,
"And now I've come to the fellers
Who've lost this shower by using their friends
As sort of moral umbrellas.
Go home," says he, "and find your faults,
Instead of hustin' your brothers';
Go home," says he, "and wear the coats
You've tried to fit to others."

My wife she nudged, and Brown he winked,
And there was lots of smilin',
And lots of lookin' at our pew—
I sot my blood to biliu'.
Says I to myself our minister
Is gettin' a little bitter;
I'll tell him when the meetin's out, that I
Ain't at all that kind of a critter.

Our Story Teller.

That Dead Letter.

A Story of Three Chapters.

CHAPTER I.—FIRE AND THIEF PROOF.

Dinner-hour in the manufacturing town of Middleton upon-Irk; a hot summer's day; the sun glaring upon huge warehouses of dull red brick, a narrow, tortuous street, the gilded minarets of our new town hall—of which we Middletonians are justly proud. All this I can see from my office window, with a glimpse of the cocked hat of the bronze memorial of the late Prince Consort, who, in Field Marshal's uniform, is holding a review of the arts and sciences, on a rearing charger. We are an energetic and thriving community at Middleton, although you might not think it just now when our streets are all deserted and everybody is engaged in hard feeding. It is no fault of mine that I am not among the everybody. A peremptory engagement retains me at my post. I expect my Uncle Henry on business of importance, for which he has chosen the dinner hour, when no one is about.

My obligations to Uncle Henry are so great that his wishes are law to me, even when they involve the sacrifice of my dinner. He has been my guardian and my best friend. By his help I have been enabled to set up on my own account as a solicitor, and, through his influence, I hope eventually to be provided with a respectable practice. He is a thriving merchant of our rising town, and one of the best fellows in the world, enterprising and speculative—perhaps rather too much of the last, but there is a cool confidence about him that generally brings him out right in the end. He has no children of his own, but has another ward, a niece of his, one Kate Brown, between whom and myself, I may tell you, exists an attachment of long standing. When my practice brings in a sufficient income, Kate and I are to be married.

Altogether, in spite of the dusty, sultry air, the sleepy aspect of things and the sense of something wanting caused by the neglected call to dinner, I felt as happy as a man could well desire to be: the future seemed bright and cheerful, and there was nothing in the present to cause the slightest disquietude.

But something in my uncle's step upon the stairs gave me a kind of presentiment of coming misfortune. He came in and threw himself into a chair; flung his hat upon the floor and wiped his face with his handkerchief, an unaccustomed air of weariness and chagrin upon his face.

"All well at home?" I asked. "Aunt all right, and Kate?"

He nodded in an abstracted way, and flung a telegram across the table to me. It was from his London correspondent: "Gillies & Co.'s acceptances returned; regular smash; everybody connected with them will come down."

I remarked calmly that it was a very good thing that he was not connected with them.

"But I am, Jem, worse luck," he said; "we were operating in cotton together for a rise, and they have drawn upon me for a big figure."

I felt that this was bad news, and I did not know what to suggest. But presently Uncle Henry brightened up and went on to say that, although this would no doubt hit him hard, yet he could weather it as long as his connection with the bankrupt firm was unknown. The bills that were now maturing, drawn upon him by Gillies & Co., were payable in London. He must raise £10,000 to meet them, and this at once and with the utmost secrecy. He could do this easily enough on the security of the title deeds of the property he had in the town and neighborhood; his banker would advance the amount at once, but he did not want to go to his banker. He would not have it known for the world that he was raising money on his property. Better pay a heavier percentage for the loan, and deal with a money lender unknown to the world of commerce. Could I find him some one to advance the money at once on these securities?

It was not without embarrassment that I replied that I thought I could put my hand on such a person at once. Some time before in my hot and foolish youth I had been led into betting a good deal on horse races, and losing at a Liverpool meeting a good deal more than I could pay, was recommended to a money lender—one Bob Hargreaves, of Howbent—who had relieved my pressing necessities at a sufficiently exorbitant rate of interest. Uncle Henry had subsequently very generously paid off all my debts without any questions, only exacting from me a promise to abstain from such courses in the future. Bob, it was well known among the initiated, could find money to any amount if he could see his way to a good profit, and I had no doubt that he would jump at the prospect of getting both a high rate of interest and unexceptional security.

Hargreaves was an eccentric kind of man, nominally a tailor, living the life of a recluse, and nervously apprehensive of having it known that he had any money at all of his own. There was no fear of any want of secrecy on his part. He did not bear the best character in the world, it is true, and it was said that he had acquired his money in a way that would hardly bear investigation. But, then, you don't ask the character of a man who is going to lend you £10,000. I telegraphed to Hargreaves to come over and see me, and next morning at the appointed hour I heard a tremendous thumping on the stairs, as if a heavy bedstead or something of the kind was being dragged up. Presently the door was cautiously held ajar, and a wizened face appeared in the opening.

Seeing that I was all alone, Bob—for he it was—whisked dexteriously into the room, incumbered as he was by a crutch-handled stick in each hand, and brass-bound wooden clogs on his feet. The amount of timber he carried accounted for the noise up the stairs.

"Well, I'm here to oblige you, Master Turner; but if it's brass you want, you'll bear in mind I'm a poor man."

"Then you are no good to me," I replied, brusquely, "and you'd better go the way you came."

"Aye, but I can get a bit of money sometimes, thou knows. There's many thinks a deal of Bob Hargreaves. But at this minute I'd take my bible oath I'm worth nothing but what I carry on my back."

According to his appearance that was very little, for he was dressed in threadbare clothes, of a dirty snuff-brown color; patched and mended, and that would have advantageously borne still more patching and mending. A greasy black cloth cap was on his head, and the only solid thing about him was a heavy cowskin waistcoat, strangely out of keeping with the sultry weather.

After chaffering awhile—for Bob's impecuniosity was only assumed to justify a higher percentage—he consented to find the money—at 6 per cent. for three months—down upon the nail. While he was away to get the money, I sent for Uncle Henry to come and ratify the bargain. A simple memorandum of deposit of title-deeds was all that was necessary, and this I was not long in preparing; so that the affair was concluded at once, and the parchments handed over to Robert in exchange for £10,000 in Bank of England notes, all soiled and limp as if they had been a long while in circulation. It gave me a great deal of trouble to make a list of them, for they were of all denominations, and none of the same dates or of consecutive numbers. I finished the task after a while, and slipped the list into my portfolio. The notes I placed carefully within my safe and locked them up. Bob wrapped up his parchments in an old blue cotton handkerchief and hobbled off, casting many a regretful look around at my safe, as if it had been a sarcophagus where his heart was enshrined. That safe, by the way, was a present from Uncle Henry, a capital one by a first rate maker, and I was really pleased to have something valuable to put in it. Hitherto a simple cupboard would have answered my purpose just as well.

As soon as Bob was gone Uncle Henry gave me instructions as to the disposal of the money. On no account was it to go through the bank. It must remain in my safe till the next morning when I was to take it up to London myself, and retire certain acceptances then coming due, and get back the bills. My uncle was much pleased that I had managed the business so promptly, and gave me a check for £50 for my services. He was in excellent spirits now. Cotton had seemed a trifle harder at that day's market, and should it rise a little more he would be able, he told me, to put back the £10,000 he had just borrowed, and clear as much more besides. In that case, he would settle a good part of the money on Kate, and we might be married as soon as we liked.

I went to bed that night in a happy frame of mind, proud of the confidence placed in me, with vague but pleasant dreams of future happiness, when I and Kate should be man and wife. But just at dawn I awoke in a horrible fright, perspiration breaking out all over me. I had dreamed that somebody had robbed the office, and in the moment of waking it flashed upon me that I had left the duplicate key of my safe hanging on its accustomed nail over the fire-place in my office. For there I had got into the habit of hanging it, as I had a trick of leaving my key at home, and found that the duplicate keys obviated the inconvenience of not being able to get at my things. In the excitement of the day I had forgotten about its existence.

I rose at once, although it was barely four o'clock, and walked down to my office at top speed. There everything seemed quiet and tranquil; the windows, grim and dusty looking, blinked down upon me in a reassuring way. After all, my scare was uncalled for. There was hardly the remotest chance in the world for thieves getting into the place, and if they did would they be likely to find the duplicate key? There was no use in alarming the neighborhood by trying to wake up the housekeeper. Everything was firm and tight, the streets tranquilly sleeping in the early sunlight. I would wait till six o'clock, and the world was astir again, and then go and secure the duplicate key. I walked about the deserted town, refreshed myself at an early breakfast stand, and then as the factory bells were all jangling out, and the streets were filling with operatives hurrying to their work, I presented myself at the door of the building which held my office. The housekeeper nodded at me amicably. No catastrophy had happened in the night, evidently. I ran up stairs, three steps at a time, darted into my office, and—casting a glance around to assure myself that everything was in *statu quo* —toward the fire-place for the key. It was hanging in its accustomed place. With a feeling of joyous self-congratulation, that no ill effects had followed my carelessness, I proceeded in a leisurely way to open my safe, to assure myself of the safety of the deposit. Judge of my horror and dismay when I found that the notes were gone—clean gone.

CHAPTER II.—THE DEAD LETTER.

To the first stupefaction of despair at the loss of my uncle's money followed an eager desire to be doing something. I must go to the Police office at once, the notes must be stopped; I had taken the numbers—where was the list? In my portfolio; that, too, I had placed in the safe; that also was gone. Nothing else was touched, the loose silver I kept there was intact.

Here was a blow that almost overpowered me. In addition to the loss of money, loss of reputation would follow. What a pretty sort of a tale I should have to tell, of a robbery in which the thieves had not left the slightest trace of their operations, where the objects stolen were notes of which I had retained none of the particulars. Those who knew me best might believe me, but certainly no one else would. Ten thousand pounds abstracted from an unlocked safe, the numbers not known, and no signs whatever of any unauthorized person having entered the premises! Should I believe such a story myself told of any third person?

One opening for hope occurred to me. It was possible that Bob Hargreaves had kept the numbers of the notes he had handed over to me. Howbent was only six miles away; I might be there and back before the hours of business commenced, in ample time, too, to telegraph the numbers to the leading banks. After some difficulty I found a cab, and started to drive there. A miserable, anxious drive it was.

Bob lived in a rough little stone cottage, on a waste, untidy piece of land in the outskirts of the village of Howbent. Early as it was, he was already astir; I could see him through the window, cross-legged on his board, busily at work, stitching away at a cowskin waistcoat; even in the overpowering anxiety of the moment, I could not help a feeling of wonder at his employment, the rest of his apparel stood so much in need of his labor. The ground was too soft to give warning of my approach, but my shadow falling across the window made him look up suddenly. Catching my eye, a deadly pallor came over his face, the corners of his mouth began to twitch, he jumped off his board and came to the door. Bob stood in the doorway regarding me with an air of covert mistrust, then his eye glanced eagerly around as if he doubted whether I were not accompanied. Seeing only the empty cab and its driver waiting in the road, a hundred yards off, he recovered his self-possession and inquired my business. I asked him, eagerly, if he had kept the numbers of the notes he had paid me on the previous day. "Why, what's amiss; haven't you?" parried Robert, with instinctive caution. Something at this moment prompted me to equal caution. It struck me that Hargreaves would be more ready to give information if he thought I was already possessed of it. "Oh, I have the numbers," I replied, "but I should like to compare my list with yours." "What, you've gotten a list then," cried Robert, "then, what do you want more?" "The notes have been stolen," I said, and then I went on to describe the circumstances of the robbery. Robert listened with a sarcastic, incredulous smile that was very provoking, especially as I felt that his mental attitude toward the story was that which the whole world would speedily assume. "Take my advice," he said, "go home and frame a likelier tale than that. Same time, if your uncle's in with ye, I'm not one to spoil sport. There's one lee to begin with; if they took the case with the numbers in it, how do you come to know 'em now?" "I took a copy, of course," I replied, scarcely noticing the insinuation, or broad assertion, rather, contained in Robert's speech; I was too broken-spirited. "But I must compare it with yours. Oh, do give me the numbers, Mr. Hargreaves." "Nay, I have gotten no numbers," he replied sullenly; "what'd be the use of numbers to me? I'd work enow to gather 'em together, bit by bit and one by one, without bothering about numbers. I'm no scholar, either, for that matter."

With that he slammed the door in my face and went back to his board, but I saw no sign of the cowskin waistcoat as I passed his window, dejected and crestfallen. Bob was sitting with his needle in his hand, gazing at its point in a kind of sullen reverie. In him was the last gleam of hope I possessed, and I could not give it up without another trial. "I'm sure you could tell me something about them, Mr. Hargreaves," I cried to him through the window, "where you got them from, some of them."

"I tell thee what," said Bob from his board, "I swear my Bible oath I know naught more about thy notes, so go thy ways."

There was naught to be gained by wasting more time over Robert, and I drove away homeward, still more wretched than before. By the time we reached Middleton business had commenced at my uncle's warehouse, and, always early at his work, he was there himself busily occupied. The telling him was the worst part of the business, but he uttered not a word of reproach, and evidently fully believed my account of the matter. Still, as he paced up and down his room, with a gloomy, ashen face, I saw that the disaster was one that affected him bitterly. "Have you told the police?" he asked sharply at last. "No," I replied, "I am now on the way; I have only seen Robert Hargreaves since." "Thank heaven you have not. The thing is bad enough, let us make the best of it. Not a word to anybody of the loss, except Kate; you may trust her, but not another living soul."

My uncle was right, I could see; hard as it was to keep quiet. The tale of such a loss, under these suspicious circumstances, at this especial juncture, would be fatal to his credit. As it was, he might be able to ride over his difficulties. He would go to London at once, and try to get the bills held over. And if cotton would only spring a little!

Already Uncle Henry was over his misfortune, and going about his business alert and composed. But for me, how could I bear the thought of the probable ruin, disgrace even, I should have brought upon my friend and benefactor. I kept up till I had seen him off on the London train. Then I hurried off to Kate to tell of the irretrievable misfortune, and to get a little comfort, where only comfort was possible, from a woman's sympathy.

Kate, when I first told her my news, was overcome with grief and dismay. But she soon recovered presence of mind and courage, and tried to re-establish mine. It was possible to do something in the matter. If we could take no other measures to find out the thieves, we might try secret negotiations.

Those who had stolen the notes would likely enough be afraid to cash them at once; perhaps they would be opened to an offer, and appreciate the advantage of a good round sum, and safety therewith. Without loss of time I inserted an advertisement in all the local papers and the London dailies, offering a reward of £1000 for the recovery of the missing notes. But no result followed. Whoever was in possession of the treasure made no sign.

Next day came back Uncle Henry from London, having succeeded in renewing his bills for another fourteen days. It was the middle of June—on the 3d of July the delay would expire. There could be no further credit given, for things were getting worse and worse in town. Gillies & Co.'s failure had caused universal mistrust and want of confidence. But if cotton only sprang an eighth per pound all would be well.

Cotton did not spring, however, but fell a trifle instead. Failures were rife at Middletown as well as in London. The strongest firms were talked about, and Uncle Henry did not escape. Still, he carried on matters bravely; but when the fourteen days had elapsed, if there should happen no favorable change in markets, things would be bad for him. I now bitterly regretted that the loss of the notes had not been made public. It would be a pretty story for my uncle's creditors, if he had to call them together—all the more improbable, too, as this would be the first time that anything had been heard of it. But it was too late now. To say anything about it would only precipitate matters, indeed, and destroy Uncle Henry's last chance.

Day after day passed away, bringing no improvement in the state of affairs. It was now the last day of the month; on the third of next month, if no help came, my uncle would have to stop payment. I was sitting at my desk, the pen idle in my hand, brooding over coming misfortunes, when I heard a letter drop into my box, and the quick rap of the postman.

It was only a dead letter after all—some letter I had misdirected, no doubt; another piece of carelessness or stupidity to go to my account, swelling by ever so little the great balance against me. Ten thousand pounds! Why, a whole life's slavery would not be an equivalent. I flung the dead letter from me in disgust and returned to my dismal reverie.

There it lay, however, looking at me reproachfully, and I took it up at last to be rid of it. But on tearing open the post office envelope, I found that the letter within was not in my handwriting, but apparently in that of some illiterate person, and that the address was that of a person I knew nothing about. It was an unopened letter addressed to "Captain Sam White, Nowland's Row, Middleton." Why had they sent it back to me, who certainly had not written it? The secret was that the envelope was one of mine—its seal embossed with my name and address—and thus it had been sent to me at once, failing its delivery to the addressed.

It was very cool of somebody to make use of my envelope. Still as the letter had nothing to do with me, I had no right to open it, and I was about to enclose it to the Postmaster General, asking him to have the letter opened and returned to the original sender, when Kate came in as usual, to see if I had heard anything. "No news again to day, James?" she said stoutly. "No news, Kate," and we both sighed; then she looked over my shoulder to see what I was doing.

"Oh, Jem," she said, reproachfully, taking the letter from my hands, "you are corresponding with those betting men again; you are trying to get back uncle's money that way, and you will only make it worse."

Then I remembered that Sam White was a betting man who had been advertising a good deal lately. I then explained to Kate how the thing happened, and she quietly disposed of my scruples, and satisfied her own curiosity, by seizing the letter, tearing it open, and taking it to the window to read. As she read, her pretty face was puckered up into all kinds of puzzled wrinkles.

"I can make nothing of it," she said, at last, handing me the dead letter.

It was dated the 16th of June, the day after the robbery, but bore no address and no signature.

Respected Friend—Have a litel job lot of calicer prints, ten thowsand yards or so, sewtable for furren market. I'll come over and see thee on the furst, and mind ye have the shiners reddy. Owld place, at 'leven i' t' morning.

"Jem!" cried Kate when I had finished reading, no light coming to me in the process, "were there any envelopes in the portfolio that was stolen with the notes?"

"Yes; there certainly were a few, and stamped with my name and address on the seal."

"Then that letter is from the thief, and the ten thousand yards of calico are the notes, and he is going to meet somebody on the first, that is to-morrow, to get rid of them."

There was no doubt that Kate was right, and I rose and hugged her on the spot at the joy of her discovery. But, after all, when the first burst of delight was over, how were we the better for the letter? The post-mark was Middleton; there was nothing in the letter itself to give any clue to the writer. But if we could find out the person to whom it was addressed and keep a watch on him? The post-office people had not been able to find him; but although Sam White might have no definite address, there was no doubt that he was still in existence. His advertisements appeared in the papers constantly, although the crusade of the police against betting men compelled him to keep out of the way. My former experience stood me in good stead. I found out a man, an occasional tout, who knew all about him.

"Sam White?" said the man, "why he's going to be wedded this blessed morning." He went on to inform me that White was about to marry a young woman with a lot of money, that he was going to retire from vulgar turf business altogether, and for the future bet only with the aristocracy and at Tattersall's. He was going away to Paris for his wedding trip, and a few of his friends were going to the station presently, to see him off, and give him a parting cheer. Making myself out to be in the category of Sam White's friends, I got permission to join the party, and soon after noon the bride and bridegroom made their appearance at the station and were chased into a first-class carriage by the waiting crowd of admirers, who howled and cheered in the most rowdy fashion.

The captain did not seem over-pleased with the attentions of his friends, and the bride was decidedly frightened. She was a very pleasant looking, pretty young woman, by the way, and in form and features reminded me a good deal of Kate. The opportunity was not to be lost, and jumping upon the carriage step, I thrust the dead letter before him, and telling him that it was a matter of life and death, begged him to say what he knew about the writer.

He snatched the letter from my hands, crumpled it up, and flung it out of the window, bidding me be gone for an impudent rascal.

The train moved off amid a salvo of cheers from White's admirers, and I picked up the letter somewhat crestfallen and disconcerted. My friend, the tout, sidled up to me again. "Cut up rather rough with you, did Sam, sir? Set a beggar on horseback, you know? Was it money you wanted of him?"

As a forlorn hope, I showed the man the letter, and asked him if he could make any guess as to the writer, adding that it might be five or ten pounds in his pocket if he could find out.

The man's face brightened, and his whole aspect changed. "I don't know the hand-writing myself, but give me three hours and I'll find out all about it."

We made an appointment to meet at my office, and punctual to the time the man appeared. He had found out that Sam White was in the habit of meeting some old fellow not connected with the turf, on secret business, at the Three Pigeons, a public house in one of the lowest quarters of the town, frequented by thieves and other disagreeable characters. The landlord of the inn, one Grinrod, a retired prize-fighter, was a fierce and dangerous fellow, and my friendly tout confessed that a misunderstanding about a disputed bet had made him afraid to venture near the place, and he could gather no further information.

The whole day passed away, and nothing more could be done. Kate looked despairingly at me as I told her what had passed. Captain White had gone out of our ken, and out of English jurisdiction altogether; his correspondent was still a mysterious nothing. The clue that had been so marvelously revealed to us all came to naught. It was enough to make us despair.

CHAPTER III.—THE THREE PIGEONS.

There was a dinner party at my uncle's that night—a very grand one. I never saw uncle Henry more gay, or, to all appearance, in better spirits, and yet three days at the most would see him a ruined man. Among the guests was Major Smith, the chief constable of the town, a bachelor and bon vivant, who was still rather a ladies' man, and not averse to making himself agreeable to Kate. He took her down to dinner, and I kept a watchful eye upon them. A great epergne of flowers was between us, but in the lulls and pauses in the general clatter I could hear what they were saying. He was very fond of talking about the great people he knew, and had been indulging in a great flourish about his dear old friend and comrade, Lord ——, when Kate brought him down to the common level by the question, "Pray, Major Smith, do you know a Captain Sam White?"

"White!" cried the Major, rather nettled at being cut short—"White! of what regiment?"

"Oh, I don't know that, but he lately lived at Nowland's Row."

The Major's eyes at once assumed the keen twinkle of the chief of police.

"Have you been plunging into the betting-ring, Miss Brown? Sam White is a dangerous fellow. He has the character, too, of being a secret 'fence.'"

That was all I could hear, for the tide of conversation rose once more, and drowned all individual voices.

I did not enjoy my dinner that evening. I felt that we were on the verge of a precipice. It seemed, indeed, likely enough that Major Smith might soon have the task of hauling us off to prison, on a charge of fraudulent concealment of property. What would become of my aunt—most good natured and helpless of women—and of Kate? The thought was unendurable.

After the guests were gone, Kate and I had a long and serious consultation together. If the next day passed over our heads without bringing something to light, farewell to hope altogether. It was hardly likely, indeed, that the unknown criminal would keep the appointment he made, as he had received no reply to his letter. Still, there was the chance that he would.

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A FULL LINE OF DRY-GOODS,

Clothing, Carpets, Boots & Shoes, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Wood & Willow Ware, Hats &

CAPS, and in fact everything and anything embraced in the above lines. We will beat everything in prices or assortment, and our past, we trust, will be a sufficient guarantee to our patrons of fair and honest treatment. We have established and will maintain our reputation. The large trade we do enables us to get fresh goods daily, which is a great advantage to our patrons in all lines, and more especially in groceries. Call, and it will prove to your interest.

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H. HERMAN, Manager.

Would it be possible to get somebody to represent Sam White, and keep the appointment in his behalf? That was out of the question. White was too well known. Then, although we assumed that the Three Pigeons was the "old place" mentioned in the dead letter, yet we were just as likely to be wrong altogether.

Then Kate's face lighted up, and I saw that she had an idea.

"You say that the bride of Captain White was a good deal like me. Well, why should I not make believe to be Mrs. Sam White, and go to keep the appointment on his behalf?"

I had a great many objections to urge to such a plan, but one by one Kate overruled them. But I persuaded her to make this addition to her scheme, that I should accompany her in the guise of her husband's clerk, or secretary. Finally, we made an appointment to meet at ten o'clock the following morning, and go to the Three Pigeons.

As we pushed open the swing doors of the Three Pigeons, a strong waft of mingled odors—beer and spirits, flavored with tobacco, and a slight suspicion of wet sawdust—drove against us; a babel of voices, too, surged out, jocose, maudlin, quarrelsome. Kate shrank back and got behind me; for a moment she was not prepared for such an ordeal as this. A crowd of people, chiefly women, whose characters it would be a compliment to call doubtful, were clustered about a sloppy, pewter-covered counter, wrangling, laughing, snarling, swearing. The most alarming thing was that, at the sight of us, the noise suddenly ceased, and all eyes were directed towards us. The landlord, a huge, brutal looking man, was bailing out supplies of liquor, rigorously exacting the price before delivery, helped by two slatternly looking women. He glared at us with hot, blood-shot eyes, and seeing that we hesitated at approaching the drinking counter, he fiercely demanded our business. Kate marched up to him with well-simulated boldness. "I am Mrs. Captain White," she whispered

At once the man's countenance changed and assumed a more friendly aspect, and he led the way to an up-stairs room.

"But what do you want?" he said to me; laying his hand on my breast in a threatening way as I was about to follow Kate. "You've naught to do with the Captain?"

Kate at once explained that I was the Captain's new Secretary or agent. Her husband was obliged to keep out of the way, owing to police persecution; but he had an important appointment here, and had sent her and the new secretary to transact the business. In confirmation of this she handed him the dead letter.

Grimrod spelt it over with a cautious but comprehending face.

"Aye, it's all right, no doubt," he said. "I charge a rovereign for the room, you know." Kate bade me pay this at once; and, as soon as the money had passed, Grimrod remembered that a telegram had just come for the Captain, which perhaps bore upon the matter in hand. He went to the bar and brought back the telegram. Kate opened it and read it, and handed it over to me with a gesture of dispair. It was from "a friend, Howbent, to Captain White, Three Pigeons," laconically, "As thee do not answer I shall na come."

Now it seemed that all our trouble and pain had been lost. The unknown would not come forth and be revealed. Our chance was gone. The landlord looked at us inquiringly. No doubt he had read the telegram, and knew that it was a put-off.

"Oh, he's not coming, then. Well, why don't you wire him to come over? You can have this room till he comes, only, as it is wanted a deal, I shall charge you another pound for the use of it."

The suggestion was a good one, if we had known to whom to send the message; but, in the latter case, we need not have been going through this disagreeable, dangerous experiment at Three Pigeons.

"I don't think," I said at last, "that my employer would approve of my sending for this man; it looks like being over-anxious about the bargain."

I looked over to Kate, who at once took the cue.

"Yes; I am sure my husband would not do it. But if you, my dear Mr. Grimwood, would kindly let him know, without our knowing anything about it—you know what a temper the Captain has—that Captain White is here waiting for him, I would pay for the room and five shillings for the message, cab, and so on, and should be so much obliged to you."

The irascible, suspicious Grimrod was mollified and subdued by the power of beauty.

"I'll do anything to oblige a lady," he said, and went out to dispatch the message, evidently knowing quite well where to send it.

Never did hours pass so slowly as those that elapsed while we were waiting at the Three Pigeons for the unknown thief. The landlord came in and out, doing his best to be civil and attentive, talking about horses and handicaps, and asking for advice upon this race and that, until I was afraid he would discover my shallow, superficial knowledge and detect me as an imposter. The people in the bar yelled and quarrelled and fought; sometimes Grimrod was called out to thrust a half a dozen of the most intoxicated, those who could drink no more, into the street.

Twelve o'clock struck from the church clock opposite, time crept slowon, still nobody came. Another hour struck, and we began to feel that it was useless to wait longer.

Just then we heard a bell ring, and Grimrod bustled in. "He's here, at a private door; shall I show 'em up?" Kate nodded. The next few minutes seemed an age.

There was a whispered conference at the door; then we heard something on the stairs thump, thump, thump, as if a heavy piece of furniture were being dragged up. Then the door opened and revealed the cunning wizened face of Bob Hargreaves.

He had evidently come in hot haste, the perspiration streamed from his face, which he was wiping nervously with his blue cotton handkerchief. He wore the very same costume as when I first saw him, except that the cowskin waistcoat was replaced by one of dirty white cotton. "I'm late, Missus," he cried, making a kind of awkward salute. "And so the Captain couldn't come; well, he'd ought to let me know."

At this moment he caught sight of me. I could withhold myself no longer, and rushed eagerly forward. His face became livid and then green. He turned to escape, but his stick slipped from under him, he came down heavily, his head striking against the corner of the table, and lay there insensible.

It was not a time for thinking of legal niceties, and I had no scruples in turning out his pockets at once, making sure that I should find the missing notes. I soon came to a big, greasy pocket-book and opened it, but the notes were not there. A thorough search only revealed in his possession a half crown, a few coppers, a return third-class ticket for Howbent, and a pawnbroker's duplicate for the cowskin waistcoat, pledged for half-a-crown that morning.

I was staggered at this last apparent proof of the man's impecuniosity, and certainly the position was an awkward one. Hargreaves, for the moment stunned by the fall, was fast recovering his senses. On the face of it I had been guilty of an aggravated assault and robbery. And I had not a title of evidence against the man.

"I think we'd better get out of this as fast as we can," I said to Kate; "Mr. Hargreaves has been too many for us," and I began cramming his things back into his pocket.

"Stop," cried Kate, "Jem, I have been thinking; there is just one chance. Let us steal the pawn ticket."

The thought that was in her mind also flashed upon me. I slipped the ticket into my pocket, Kate put her arm in mine, we marched boldly down stairs and out of doors; we were in the street before anybody had noticed us. Then we went straight to the pawnbroker's shop and redeemed the cowskin waistcoat, carrying it off to my office where we carefully examined it.

We sent the cowskin waistcoat to Mr. Hargreaves, at Howbent, with a polite note begging him to accept the two and seven-pence halfpenny we had paid for

Concluded on 7th Page.

Wilson & Macfarlane.—Hardware.

P. B. WILSON. ROBT. MACFARLANE.

NEW AND CHEAP HARDWARE STORE.

We have opened an **Entire New and Fresh Stock** of all kinds of Goods kept in a Hardware store. Having purchased from First Hands, at Factory Prices, and part being bought at Bankrupt Sale for Cash, we are enabled to sell at extremely low prices, which we are positively doing. Our stock of

RANGES, HEATERS, PARLOR & COOK STOVES

are Guaranteed to give satisfaction. **Prices Greatly Reduced.** We have a great variety of

House Furnishing Hardware,

Wood and Willow Ware, Oil Carpet of all widths, Window Shades, Picture Mouldings, Frames made to Order, Mirror Plate and Mirrors.

Also, Children's Perambulators, Buggies, Waggons, wheelbarrows, Etc. We have a new stock of TOY FURNITURE FOR CHILDREN, such as Bureaus, Cupboards, Tubs, Wash Sets, Chairs, Trunks, Hoops, Etc.

TO PAINTERS.—Our PURE LEAD, manufactured by Armstrong & McKelvy surpasses all other Leads, in Quality for Whiteness, Covering Properties and Durability. We guarantee it Strictly Pure. Each keg warranted. Colors of all kinds prepared for Ready Use. Also, all kinds of Varnishes, Linseed, Neatsfoot, Lard, Whale, Lubricating and Coal Oils.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

Plows, Cultivators, Shovel Plows, Cultivator Teeth, Grain Cradles, Rakes, Shovels, Forks, Etc.

BLACKSMITH TOOLS, Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails—Iron, Steel, Etc., of all kinds and Sizes.

COACH AND WAGONMAKERS will do well to call and examine our stock of Wood Work, as we have selected with great care, and of a superior article, which we will sell at the very bottom Prices.

TO BUILDERS.—Our stock is large and embraces everything needed in building, Locks, Hinges, Glass, Putty, Nuts, Bolts, Chisels, Planes, Mill and Cut Saws, Hand, Panuel and Whip Saws, made by Disston, the Champion Saw maker of the world.

SADDLERS' GOODS.—A complete assortment. We will sell at reduced prices, equal to city rates.

We have in connection a TIN SHOP, conducted by Mr. E. A. SMITH, with a full kinds of Tin Ware on hand. Orders left for Roofing, Spouting, Repairing, promptly attended to All work warranted of the very best.

We are determined not to be undersold. We will satisfy the people that we will substantiate what we advertise. Call, as we will take pleasure in showing our goods. Orders will receive our immediate attention—goods delivered at the depot same day.

Rooms Nos. 7 & 8 Humes's Block

9 14 tf 6 Doors North of Post-office.

WILSON & MACFARLANE.

Professional Cards.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8-1-tf

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8-4.-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.

E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefont Pa. v6-1-1v.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co 's Bank. v6n1-1y.

C. T. ALEXANDER.....C. M. BOWERS.

ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1—9-72

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-law. Office North side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promply made.

A. A. DALE, Attorney at Law, Boulder City, Colorado. Money loans negotiated at 10 per cent. per annum. Interest paid semi-annually if desired. Loans secured by first lien on good real estate at one-half its actual value. Commissions paid by borrower. Investments made in first-class gold and silver mining property. 9no6-1y

Banks and Bankers.

MOSES THOMPSON, JOHN I. THOMPSON WM THOMPSON, JR.

JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO.

BANKERS,

LEMONT CENTRE CO., PA.

v6n1-1y

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-13-tf

DR. E. I. KIRK.

H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v7n41-1y*

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, at his residence on the corner of High and Allegheny streets Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. 8-23-1y

$55 to $77 a Week to agents, $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. vol 8 35-1y.

Plaster.

PLASTER AT REDUCED PRICES.

Shortlidge & Co.

announce that they are selling the celebrated Cayuga Plaster at reduced prices. They also make a liberal discount to farmers and others buying in full car loads. Where farmers join to buy car loads, full weight will be given and no charge for re-weighing. We have the very best evidence that

THE CAYUGA IS NOT EXCELLED

by any other plaster in use for Agricultural purposes. The

PRICE BEING THE LOWEST

makes it most profitable for farmers' use. 9-19-tf

Merchant Tailors.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW.

ALLEGHENY STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by

WM. M'CLELLAN.

a most complete stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

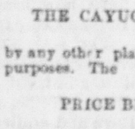
WM. M'CLELLAN,

No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.

5-13—tf

TUSCARORA SEMINARY

For Young Ladies.



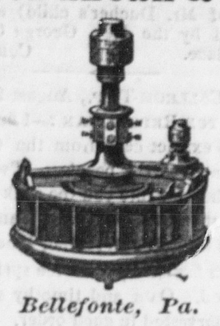
A Home School. Beautiful Scenery. Healthful Climate. Full Course. Music a specialty. Modern Languages. Experienced Teachers. No half way work. Next session begins Sept. 5th, 1877.

Send for circular to **C. F. MOLBE, A. M.,** Principal, Academia, Juniata Co., Pa. 22 3m

$999 Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women, and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free; write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn all about the work at once. Now is the time; don't delay. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 9-5-1y

Foundries.

W. P. Duncan & Co,



Bellefonte, Pa.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

BELLEFONTE

PATENT WATER WHEEL,

STEAM ENGINES,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ROLLING MILL

AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

v5n46a812-1y

Carriages.

REMOVAL.

EDWARD A. BULLOCK & CO,

MILESBURG.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES,

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS,

AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,

and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**

7-23-1y

GO TO

J. R. BARTROFF

FOR FINE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.

Repairing promptly and neatly done at reasonable rates. 22-3m

E. Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WILLIAM S. GALBRAITH,

PLUMBER,

GAS & STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done nicely and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

W. S. GALBRAITH,
Bellefonte, Pa.

7-1y

Dyeing.

DYEING!

Mrs. Susannah Shope,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

will receive Cloths and Dress Goods, and Articles of Clothing, and Dye them

Any Color to Suit the Owner.

SILK DYEING MADE A SPECIALTY.

Persons wishing dyeing will please send for samples. Residence near the Union Cemetery. 9 10 1y

Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C. RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. vol7-no8-tf

ESTABLISHED 1865.

American and Foreign Patents.

GILMORE & CO., SUCCESSORS TO CHAPMAN, HOSMER & CO., Solicitors. Patents procured in all countries. No fees in advance. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office, Extensions before Congress, Infringement suits in different states, and all litigation appertaining to Inventions or Patents. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of sixty pages.

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The last Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows 2,897,500 acres of Bounty Land Warrants outstanding. These were issued under act of 1855 and prior acts. Gilmore & Co. pay cash for them. Send by registered letter. Where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

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Contested land cases prosecuted before the United States General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private land claims, mining and pre-emption claims and homestead cases attended to.

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Officers, soldiers, and sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to Gilmore & Co., and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

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All officers, soldiers, and sailors wounded, ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co.

Cases prosecuted by Gilmore & Co. before the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, and the Southern Claims Commission.

Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under the charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to Gilmore & Co. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it.

Address Gilmore & Co.,
47-tf WASHINGTON, D. C.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS'

Standard Scales,

Made with the Latest and most Valuable Improvements.

SCALES THE WORLD'S STANDARD.

RECEIVED HIGHEST MEDALS AT

World's Fair, London, 1851	World's Fair, Vienna, 1873
World's Fair, N. Y., 1853	World's Fair, Santiago (Chili) 1875
World's Fair, Paris, 1867	World's Fair, Phila., 1876

ALSO

COFFEE & SPICE MILLS, TEA & COFFEE CANS, STORE TRUCKS, &c.

Agents for Miles's Alarm Money Drawers.

FAIRBANKS & EWING,
21-3m. 715 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Bakeries.

BREAD EATERS, ATTEN

Mr. Albert Kauth,

AT THE

Bishop St. Bakery,

is now making the VERY BEST

Bread, Cakes and Pies,

in Bellefonte. Mr. Kauth makes the very best BRETZELS in the county, and is able to supply all demands for that article.

Candies & Confections

of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Jellies and everything good.

ICE CREAM!

An excellent ice cream saloon also attached to the bakery. Call and see me.

8-22-1y ALBERT KAUTH.

Oswego Starch.

KINGSFORD'S

Oswego Starch

Is the BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL in the world.

Is perfectly PURE—free from acids and other foreign substances that injure linen.

Is STRONGER than any other—requiring much less quantity in using.

Is UNIFORM—stiffens and finishes work always the same. 20tf

Kingsford's Oswego Corn Starch

Is the most delicious of all preparations for

PUDDINGS, BLANC-MANGE, CAKE, ETC.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

OUR TERMS

FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte, Pa., by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

at the following rates:

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid for within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year $3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion.

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 5 lines this type, $8.00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
Inch(12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
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Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
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One column	35 00	58 00	125 00

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Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.
Bellefonte Pa

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

HALF MOON, Aug. 13, 1877.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—Having some leisure time this morning, and as it has been some time since I sent you any news, I thought a letter from our part of the county would be read by some of the readers of the REPUBLICAN. It has been exceedingly warm and dry in our valley for some time. We have had no rains of any consequence for six weeks, although the farmers are busy plowing and preparing to sow. The corn will not be as good as expected unless we have rain very soon. Captain Hunter's tobacco is surpassing all expectations, as he will harvest some this week. The two different plants the Captain is cultivating are the celebrated Connecticut and Hover leaf. I was somewhat amused to see a communication from Martha Furnace in the Philipsburg *Journal*, signed "I," in which he says the harvest is over and that valley rejoices in abundant supplies for the coming year. Now, that is the first time I ever knew Bald Eagle to boast of raising enough to keep them going, and if that be so why were they enlisting one hundred men for the purpose of coming over to Half Moon to thrash our crops? The two stories do dot corroborate; but come on with your thrashers—you tickle our ear, we'll tickle your ear.

We have heard very little politics for some time, and the election this fall might have passed off without us returning our usual Republican majority, if Mr Keichline had not put in his appearance some few days ago. But no use, we are all Dale men up here. The other day I passed through Fillmore, and had the pleasure of taking the hand of my old friend G. W. Rumbarger, who is as full of business as ever. He says he is still a candidate for Prothonotary next year. I must admit if ever there was a Democrat deserving of the office, G. W. Rumbarger is the man.

I have often heard of big fish and snake stories, but that Fillmore potato and whisky story is the biggest lie ever was told in America. If the writer of that communication in the *Watchman* had lived there at that time I might have thought that he wanted the landlord to Fill-more in his glass, but not otherwise. Come, gentlemen, tell the truth and shame the devil.

Mr. Isaac Rye, a young man who was assisting Mr. George Grazier on the farm, met with a serious accident some days ago while standing on a plank in the horse stable. One of the animals wheeling around suddenly threw him from the plank, which caused a fracture of the fore arm, but under the skillful treatment of Dr. W. L. Bigelow it is healing remarkably fast.

Nadab, in the *Watchman*, some three weeks ago, spoke of the contention and slander that was continually keeping our village in an uproar. If he had known of the assault that was made on one of our citizens on last Friday he might have thought it horrible. I refrain from mentioning any of the names of the participants, or even any of the particulars, but would say it is a shame and an outrage to civil society.

Our valley has always been considered very healthy, but the last few days the cold hand of death has laid its icy grip on old, middle-aged and young of our vicinity. On the 3d of August Dr. James McKee departed this life, after a sickness which extended into months. He was sixty-four years old and had practiced medicine in this locality for years. He was a man of more than ordinary abilities and was called far and near in the most trying cases, and never was his ability doubted. He has lived and practiced medicine in Stormstown while eighteen other doctors have come and gone, and in the death of Dr. McKee Half Moon has lost one of her most valued citizens. On August 4, in Patton township, Mrs. Rachael Stine, wife of Mr. Samuel Stine, died of dropsy, and was followed to her grave on Monday by a large concourse of friends. She leaves a fond husband and two small children to mourn her death. On Sunday, August 5, at 6 o'clock P. M., in Patton township, Mrs. Sarah Gray, wife of G. W. Gray, and daughter of John Chambers, Esq., died of consumption, and her remains were followed to Gray's grave-yard on Tuesday by a large number of relatives, friends and neighbors. I do not know her age, but she was in the prime of life, and it is only another evidence we have that God is no respecter of persons. She was a lady beloved by all who knew her and was a faithful follower of Christ. Her death is a sad loss to the community in which she lived. A child of —— Sprankle of Stormstown also died on Tuesday, Aug. 7, aged fourteen months; and at Port Matilda on the same day an infant child of Thomas Ducher, aged seven months. All the above funerals (with the exception of Mr. Ducher's child) were conducted by the Rev. George Guyer of this place.

CORPORAL.

COLLEGE TWP., August 9, 1377.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—I find it difficult to extract news from the farm that will interest the people. Two weeks ago when I wrote you the strike was uppermost in everybody's head and crowded out news of every other kind.

With few exceptions the spring crops are good. Oats and timothy seed have been harvested in good order. Potatoes are large enough to satisfy the most fastidious representative of the Emerald Isle, and corn has ears as long as a boy's arm. It beats all how large the beets are and how good they are to eat. I want some of the Grangers to try and beat my beets this fall at the county Fair. I am tired getting premiums for large beets and seed corn. The work of preparing the ground for wheat and rye is now being done vigorously. I think we should all sow as many acres as possible of these grains, as there is a prospect of good markets next year.

The Victor Grange had a very interesting discussion on Saturday, as to whether it was best to plow for wheat but one time and then cultivate with a large cultivator. The question was pretty equally divided, I believe, and no decision reached. I am trying the large cultivator on sod fallows, and it is working well. I prefer cultivating on corn fallows, if it can be kept clean, after plowing deep late in the spring.

The wonder is with the people now along our line of railroad if we are going to have the L. & S. C. road completed in time for the transportation of next year's crops. The next wonder is, what the Company's engineers, Messrs. Liffer and Snyder, were prospecting along the railroad for last Saturday, at Cedar Creek. Last year some of the farmers struck for more land, and appropriated the railroad bed for crops. It is too late now, however, to call out the Pennsvalley troops to put down these strikers. It may hurry the R. R. Co. to push the road through. Boalsburg is ready to defend the railroad at all hazards.

The great strike is now, we hope, over, never to be repeated. The hammer and anvil are again sounding in the workshops, and the whistle of the locomotive makes melody in mountain and valley and bruits the glad tidings of the renewal of transportation.

FARMER.

P. S.—I would like to hear from some of the farmers as to what kind of wheat they are going to sow this fall and what kind done the best this year. F.

FROM MILLHEIM.—Mr. J. W. Snook, the prince of Centre county merchants, is just completing 120,000 brick wherewith to erect another spacious edifice. For enterprise, push, and business tact generally, our notary public has few equals. ——Of late nothing has been said in praise of our Band. No one has come to the front ready to offer a small pittance of financial encouragement. This is wrong, as the boys are in need of money to pay off some heavy bills incurred in the purchase and repairing of their wagon. Shall they now be allowed to "suspend payment?" Under the leadership of Prof. J. F. Harter, the *distingue* comedian, and natural born musician, the band plays second to none in the county, and they never refuse, when called upon, to render a little amusement. On the whole, a more accommodating crew can not be found any where.——The School Board of Penn township has acquitted itself nobly, in that it raised the salary of some teachers, intends putting coal stoves in a majority of the school houses, and will secure no teachers from a distance until the home stock is exhausted. What does it mean? may be asked. I can attribute it only to the spontaneous outburst of good feeling, combined with a sense of duty. Go, neighboring Boards, and do likewise.——"Ho! what means this great commotion?" will be on the lips of the uninitiated on the morning of August 15th. The answer, like a peal of thunder, will return, "We are going to Lewisburg, as we do not propose to miss a cheap ride over one of the most romantic roads in Central Pennsylvania." This last expression is true, as the line from Coburn Station to Lewiston, a distance of eighteen miles, is one that is calculated to make the sternest heart swell with admiration, to behold the lavish wonders of nature, and, as the *Journal* man would say, "to reach down and feel the rails." Let us all go.——Mr. Wm. Deihl, of Laurelton, well known in Pennsvalley, surprised his many friends, the marriageable ladies in particular, on Sunday, 5th inst., by appearing on our streets accompanied by his bride. This is a luxury that very few persons can indulge in at present. But William considers paper-money a matter of small importance compared to *matri*-mony. Mrs. A. will find that, for once, there is nothing in a name, as Willam is not a Deihl (*deil*), but a gentleman in every way, and very well fitted to preside at the head of a family. Mr. Deihl's many friends here congratulate him upon his success matrimonially, and would ask him to come once again.

M. R. S., JR.

BELLEFONTE, Aug. 13, 1877.

Mr. Editor:—I noticed in the last issue of the REPUBLICAN a communication signed "Citizen," in which the writer makes several pointed remarks, as well as misstatements, in regard to the out-door serenade given by a party of colored singers, of this place, on Friday evening, August 3. In the first place, instead of a quintette, as he represents it, there were seven singers, three ladies and four gentlemen. After making this blunder at the outset, he goes on to say that "midnight" is an unsuitable hour for serenaders to be rambling about town, inasmuch as it is corrupting to the morals. This is the grossest statement of all, as it was but half-past ten o'clock when our serenade was given; and when we come to consider the fact that most of the gentlemen were accompanied by their wives, nothing of an improper nature can be drawn from it. I do not know what object "Citizen" has to thus misrepresent the matter, unless it be to injure us in the eyes of the community. However, in his next attempt let him try to come a little nearer the truth, and not allow his imagination to get away with him. These are the true facts in the case—the public can draw their own conclusions.

JAMES H. SHORTER.

Maine's Deliverance.

The greatest interest prevailed throughout the country with reference to the platform to be adopted by the Maine Republican Convention. It was understood that Governor Connor was to be renominated, and the entire interest centered on the resolutions. It was generally believed that Senator Blaine's influence would be thrown for peace, rather than in favor of any embittered expression against the Southern policy,—leaving the latter as a debatable question on which there were known differences within the party. While no direct allusion was made to this subject in the regular resolutions, there were allusions to the necessity of protecting citizens in all parts of the country, and particularly to the concentration of power in the States South, in the hands of ex-rebels, which clearly showed the general drift of the platform. The attempt to force on the convention a resolution distinctly endorsing Hayes' Southern policy, brought the only confusion that appeared in the convention. It was promptly met by a resolution bitterly denouncing the policy, and the two were tabled. This over, the regular resolutions were adopted.

Enough conventions have now been held for the drift of the Republican party to be distinctly seen. The action of its conventions in the several States has been sufficiently decided to admit of a clear forecaste of what will be done hereafter. Beginning with Iowa and ending with Maine, there has been a deliberate refusal to endorse the Southern policy of the President. In each case an attempt was made to force such endorsement on the convention, and in every instance failed. It was not, therefore, an oversight that the policy was not endorsed, but a deliberate conviction, expressed in the Maine resolutions, that the policy gave undue power to ex-rebels, and has concentrated sixteen Southern States in the hands of the Democratic party. The Ohio convention was willing to endorse the motives of the President, but refrained from endorsing his acts. The bearing of these facts cannot be overlooked. It means that the Southern policy is not acceptable to the Republican party, and cannot be made so, by any pretense of harmony or questions. And yet, while this is so, there is no desire to force a quarrel with the President, nor to divide the party by disagreeably obtruding points of difference in the platforms adopted. It is admitted that there are differences within the party ranks, on this subject. There are those who believe with the President, and who are yet sincere Republicans, and wish prosperity to the party; there others who as firmly believe that policy to be an almost fatal stab at the life of the Republican organization. The deed is done, and whatever we may think, it cannot be undone; therefore, it is better to ignore it entirely, and join hands upon such points as we agree in, leaving disputed matters to time to settle.

The Maine Republicans also favor a "wise purification of the civil service," as will any other Republican convention. This form of expression also has its peculiarities. It will be noticed it does not endorse the present pretense of civil service reform, nor the Schurz-Curtis vagaries, which are the old Jacksonian ideas, carried out under the name of civil service reform. The mass of Republicans are yet to be convinced that there is any intention on the part of those who run the departments to give effect to civil service reform ideas. There is an uncomfortable amount of suspicion as to the sincerity of the palaver made over this question. But real reform, that will square up to the best definitions of the idea, can have the united endorsement of the Republican party; while Jacksonism, labeled civil service reform, will be regarded by Republicans as Jacksonism still. There is enough shrewd sense in the Republican party to know cloth from shoddy, and reality from sham. If the Administration means to be square on this question, the party has no quarrel with it; at any rate the party is for the wise purification of the civil service, and this means just what the President claims as his policy on the subject.—*Commercial Gazette.*

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, '77.

Gail Hamilton's intimations that Secretary Schurz had, in times past, made political campaigning very profitable, moved that gentleman to deny point blank the truth of many of the charges of his mercenary exactions from Republican National and State Committees that have been going the rounds of the press since the Greeley campaign, and to explain away the damaging features of others, by a statement to the effect that in taking pay for campaign work he had only followed the general custom; that he was positively unable at times to engage in active party work without such aid, as he was pecuniarily embarrassed, and with the exception of the late Henry Wilson he had probably rendered more gratuitous party service since 1856 than any of the hundreds of his co-laborers whose names are inseperably connected with our political history of the past twenty-five years. Mr. Kemble, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican Committee, comes to the aid of Miss Dodge, noting several instances when Mr. Schurz was paid $500 per week for services in that State, not including actual expenses, a large part of which Mr. Kemble intimates was borne by the Committee. Mr. Schurz admits the truth in a general way of Kemble's statement, but claims that the party is still largely in his debt for money actually paid out, let alone his time when he was obliged to wholly neglect his private affairs. The matter has attracted general attention, because of Mr. Schurz's position as an advocate of civil service reform.

Mr. Moore, a recently discharged special Treasury agent, is making it decidedly warm for some of the Department officials. In a late open letter he charges that his dismissal was a "put up job" by envious subordinates who were anxious for his place, and also in order to get even with him for his exposure of the thieves in the Custom House at Norfolk. He names several of the alleged conspirators, and if able to sustain his indictment against them their retention in the public service is not probable. Moore circumstantially details an alleged conversation had with General Boynton, a leading Washington newspaper man, in the presence or hearing of third parties, in which Boynton deliberately demanded $500 as his price for suppressing the publication of papers which Moore claims were stolen from the Treasury archives to influence his removal. Boynton has denied the soft impeachment, but Moore has made such a plausible case that an itvestigation will likely result.

The squabbling among the factions of the Virginia Democracy is watched with much interest. The fact cannot be disguised that every prominent candidate for Gubernatorial honors before the convention now in session at Richmond is practically in favor of repudiation; and the feeling of enmity was apparently never more bitter between rivals of different parties. General Mahone's friends threaten to bolt in case their favorite is defeated, and run him on an independent ticket.

Secretary Sherman's reported purpose to take a hand in the Ohio campaign has awakened every anti-administration man in Washington; and its reform measures are a target for an army of archers. It may be that they have run before they were sent, but the Secretary's departure for Ohio is known and gives color to the report above mentioned.

The order prohibiting the sale of arms and ammunition to Indians has been supplemented by another, calling the attention of army officers to the prohibition and enjoining upon them the duty of preventing such sales by every legitimate means. It is felt that this is a step in the right direction; but to insure a complete observance of the order will require the co-operation of not only the army but of every trader on our frontier. Even then, and in spite of the utmost vigilance, large quantities of the contraband articles will be smuggled through so long as money can be made out of their sale.

Col. B. R. Runkle, discharged after three years distinguished service during the late war, for wounds, and afterwards appointed a Major in the regular army, was in 1872 convicted by court martial on charges evidently "trumped up" for the occasion by those whose enmity he had incurred when Chief Disbursing officer in Kentucky of the Freedmen's Bureau. On appealing to Congress the Military Committee of both Houses decided that the charges were not sustained. The Judge Advocate General was equally positive as to the inefficiency of the evidence, and the President, after a careful review of all the evidence and circumstances, has revoked Belknap's order cashiering him from the service. His hosts of friends hasten to congratulate him on his restoration to the service, with his reputation unsullied, though unscrupulous enemies were temporarily successful in clouding it by false and malicious charges.

The blockade at Sir John's Run, on the Cheaspeak, and Ohio canal, was yesterday broken up by the Seventh Maryland regiment and a few regulars, all acting under orders of Governor Carroll. The dispersion of the strikers was very quietly effected, and the canal is open to Georgetown.

LOGAN.

—The Presbyterians of Bethlehem are so strong that they have just purchased a lot upon which they propose erecting a chapel. They have been induced to enter upon this work in these hard times by the liberal offer of Rev. Dr. Musgrave, of Philadelphia, who preached for them a couple of Sabbaths ago, and who offered to give $1,000 if the church would secure the lot and within one year erect thereon a chapel to cost some $3,000. The lot is 60 feet on North street by 110 on Centre street.

The Statute Against Strikers.

The Legislature, at its last session, passed an act entitled "An Act to provide for the better protection of passengers upon railroads and to insure the prompt transportation and delivery of freights." Under this law all engaged in the recent strike, within the limits of the Commonwealth, are amenable to indictment and punishment in the criminal courts. We herewith give the text of the statute in full for the information of all concerned:

WHEREAS, Strikes by locomotive engineers and other railroad employees, and the abandonment by them of their engines and trains at points other than their schedule destination endangers the safety of passengers and subjects shippers of freight to great inconvenience, delay and loss; therefore.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That if any locomotive engineer or other railroad employee upon any railroad within this State, engaged in any strike or with a view to incite others to such strike, or in furtherance of any combination or preconcerted arrangement with any other person to bring about a strike, shall abandon the locomotive engine in his charge, when attached either to a passenger or freight train at any place other than the schedule or otherwise appointed destination of such train, or shall refuse or neglect to continue to discharge his duty, or to proceed with said train to the place of destination, as aforesaid, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, and may be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. If any locomotive engineer or other railroad employee within this State, for the purpose of furthering the object of or lending aid to any strike or strikers, organized or attempted to be maintained on any other railroad, either within or without this State, shall refuse or neglect, in the course of his employment, to aid in the movement over and upon the tracks of the company employing him, of the cars of such other railroad company, received therefrom in the course of transit, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, and may be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. If any person, in aid or furtherance of the objects of any strikes upon any railroad, shall interfere with, molest or obstruct any locomotive engineer or other railroad employee engaged in the discharge and performance of his duty as such, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, and may be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. If any person or persons in aid or furtherance of the objects of any strike, shall obstruct any railroad track within this State, or shall injure or destroy the rolling stock or any other property of any railroad company, or shall take possession of or remove any such property, or shall attempt to prevent the use thereof by such railroad company or its employees, every such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and may be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than one year at the discretion of the court,

APPROVED—The 22d day of March, A. D. 1877.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.—No people in the world suffer as much with dyspepsia as Americans. Although years of experience in medicine had failed to accomplish a certain and sure remedy for this disease and its effects, such as sour stomach, heart-burn, water-brash, sick headache, costiveness, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, coming up of the food, low spirits, general debility, etc., yet since the introduction of Green's August Flower we believe there is no case of dyspepsia that cannot be immediately relieved. 30,000 dozen sold last year without one case of failure reported. Go to your druggist, F. Poots Greens, or J. Zellers & son, and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it. Two doses will relieve you. Regular size 75 cents. 21-eowtf.

Do you Care Anything About It?

FELT'S MILLS, N. Y., Oct. 19, '76.

This is to certify that I have used Davis' Home Relief in a severe case of rheumatism. It gave me relief when nothing else would. I recommend it to all in cases of this kind.

JENNISON C. CROSS.

Davis' Home Relief has become a staple with us as a general family medicine. None sells so well. None gives such general satisfaction. It is used internally and externally for headache, neuralgia, all derangements of the bowels, and any inflammation.

SAMUEL CROSS & SON.

The use of a ten-cent sample bought of R. B. Rankin will explain fully why this medicine is so popular. The cheapest and most effectual cough medicine known is Hotch's Universal Cough Syrup. Sold by R. B. Rankin, A. T. Boggs, Milesburg, and J. V. Gray, Port Matilda. 31-4w

Dr. Van Dyke's Sulphur Soap.

Makes the SKIN Soft, Clear, Pure, White and Healthy! is cleasning, deoderising, disinfecting, soothing, healing and purifying; removes dandruff, chafing, ulcers, sores, eruptions, roughness and redness of the Skin; relieves itching, burning and stinging of the skin, and irritation of biting and stinging insects; will relieve Itching Piles where nothing else will have any effect; is free from all OFFENSIVE ODOR, and prevents Contagious Diseases, and as an external medical and toilet preparation it has no equal. Price 25 cts., by mail 35; Box, 3 cakes, 60cts, by mail 75. Sold by druggists. E. S. WEBSTER, proprietor. Office, 50 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Wholesale Depot N. Third st., Phila., Pa. 9 28 eowly

Many Who are Suffering

from the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated, are advised by physicians to take moderate amounts of whiskey two or three times during the day. In a little while those who adopt this advice frequently increase the number of "drinks" and in time become confirmed inebriates. A beverage which will not create thirst for intoxicating liquors, and which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons, whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nourishing and the life-supporting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it and well known to medical men have a most strengthening influence. A single bottle of the Tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, over exertion, or from any cause whatever, a wineglassful of Sea Weed Tonic taken after meals will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that the excellent effects of Dr. Schenck's seasonable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are injuriously effected by a change of water and diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all druggists.

Dry Goods.

WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES

WE HAVE Carpets at 20 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 25 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 30 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 35 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Tapestry Brussels at $1 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Tapestry Brussels at $1 WE HAVE

RAG CARPETS
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PILLOW CASINGS
PILLOW CASINGS
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PILLOW CASINGS
LADIES DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS

WE HAVE Dolmans at $2 50 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Dolmans at $3 00 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Dolmans at $3 50 WE HAVE

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
IN THE LATEST STYLES
IN THE LATEST STYLES
N THE LATEST STYLES
N THE LATEST STYLES

We Have Dress Goods at 8 cts We Have
We Have Dress Goods at 10 cts We Have
We Have Dress Goods at 12½ cts We Have
We Have Ladies' Shoes at $1,00 We Have
We Have Ladies' Shoes at $1.25 We Have
We Have Ladies' But'n shoes at $1.50 We Have
We Have Men's Plow shoes at $1.25 We Have

In fact, our entire stock which has just been received at prices that will well afford comparison with any others.

S. & A. LOEB.

HARDWARE AND STOVES! HARDWARE AND STOVES!

THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.

We have a very large and complete stock of Hardware, the largest that was ever before offered by any firm to the people of this county, and are selling at the very lowest possible rates

IRON, STEEL AND NAILS, LOCKS, GLASS AND PUTTY,

Pure White Leads and Linseed Oil; Turpentines and Varnishes, all which we warrant to give satisfaction. Our Pure Lead will cover as much surface as any in the market and cannot be excelled for whiteness. **READY MIXED PAINT** put up in any quantity to suit people, from one-pound cans to one gallon cans, all ready for use. These paints we warrant to be mixed with pure lead and oil, and are free from all adulteration.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.—We pay special attention to this branch, and keep a full line of Saws, Chisels, Hammers, and Bailey's Iron Planes; **Horse Nails of all kinds,** Trace Chains, Hames, Etc. FULL LINE OF SADDLERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. COACH WOOD WORK—Spokes, Felloes, Patent Wheels of the most improved patents; Mrs. Potts' Improved Flat Irons, cheap, convenient and durable—polished or nickel-plated. Johnston's Prepared Kalsomine; put up in 6-pound packages; easily put on, and cheaper than paper. We have all colors.

STOVES.

We have the only Reversible, Top-plate Cooking Stoves in the market. The Keystone, Susquehanna and Juniata, which we warrant to be the best Bakers and the heaviest stoves in the market, we will sell at the very lowest price and give written guarantees. Also all kinds of Ranges and other Stoves. COME AND SEE OUR KEYSTON COOK STOVE; IT IS THE HANDSO MST IN THE WORLD.

Additional Locals.

——Centre County Pomona Grange, No. 13, P. of H., meets at the hall of Progress Grange, at Centre Hall, on Tuesday, August 21. Three sessions—10 A. M. and 2 and 8 P. M. The fifth degree will be conferred at 8 P. M. A full attendance is requested as business of importance will be before the meeting.

PEACHES! PEACHES! PEACHES!—The Early Crawford peaches, the best variety of peaches grown, have been retarded in their ripening by the cold nights of last week, and for that reason failed to arrive here on Tuesday (yesterday) morning, but will be here on Friday, 17th instant. Leave your orders at Valentines & Co.

——There is a certain class of men and women who seem to live for the sake of denying themselves, and everybody else they can control, all that makes life bright and happy. Oh, dear! how it makes one sigh and feel miserable just to think of these circumspect and over-particular creatures! Who would care to be born and go through the measles—to say nothing of the hooping-cough, mumps and other ailments to which juvenile flesh is heir—in order, ever after, to go groaning and moaning through life? It is not worth while to live at all, if all day and every day, one has to be saving and doing everything for the future. Why not live "for the fun of the thing?"

——Our collector wishes parties at Lock Haven, Beech Creek, Blanchard, Howard, Roland, Curtin, Woodward, Aaronsburg, Rebersburg, Millheim, Spring Mills, and Centre Hall to remember their promises and be ready for him, as he will visit all these places within the coming week. This will be his second visit to these places, and, by the way he talks, he is not disposed to trifle, especially with those who owe over two years' subscription. You must come down with the dust, friends. He has some large bills to pay, and says you must help him out.

DOG DAYS—*How They Came to be so, and all About It.*—The 25th of July marks the commencement of the dog days, when Sirius, or the dog star, is supposed to control the elements for a period of forty days, until the 5th of September. We give the American computation of the epoch: The English almanacs set it down as commencing on the third of July and continuing till the 11th of August. The name of this season is derived, as is well known, from Egyptian astronomers, who gave it the name of dog days because Sirius or the dog star then rose with the sun, and their united influence was the occasion of the extreme heat and the disease incidental to these days. The ancient dog days were forty in number, twenty before and twenty after the rising of the star, and they commened on the 4th of August and extend to the 14th of September. It is therefore easily understood that modern dog days have no reference to the rising of Sirius or any other star, as it was by mere accident that the rising of Sirius coincided with the hottest season of the year in the times and countries of ancient astronomers. The time of its rising depends upon the latitude of the locality where it is observed, and is later every year in all latitudes on account of the procession of the equinoxes. In time this star will rise in the dead of winter. The universal use of the term "dog days" is a noticeable illustration of the pertinacity with which a word is adhered too long after its original significance is entirely lost. Dog days to the superstitious ancients marked a season of burning heat, blighting drought and desolating pestilence, ignorantly associated with the heliacal rising of the brightest star in the heavens, whose malign influence could only be propitiated by gifts and sacrifices. Dog days to modern nations simply indicate a period, like the one to be anticipated for a month to come, when, as general features, fog and moisture are abundant and, combining with midsummer heat and a lifeless and enervating condition of the atmosphere, produce a season of general uncomfortableness. Fortunately for human endurance there are intervals in which bright days intervene, for in the physical world no line and plummet mark out a succession of days in which each shall be a repetition of the others.

THE WALLACE SISTERS.—This celebrated troupe, which is receiving the highest encomiums of press and public wherever they go, will give an entertainment at Reynolds' Hall, Thursday evening, August 23. They will appear in Brougham's highly sensational and realistic drama entitled "Minnie's Luck." Miss Jennie Wallace has no superiors in dramatic circles, and she is supported by a powerful troupe; and we feel safe in promising all who attend an abundance of entertainment. Don't fail to see them. General admission 50 cents. Reserved seats extra. Tickets for sale at Blair's jewelry store.

THE LOCK HAVEN BANK.—There is but little news to communicate to the public in reference to this institution. On Thursday last Hon. L. A. Mackey returned home, but has been confined to his bed and room until this time. It is probable he will visit the bank to-day (Wednesday) and give business his personal attention in the future.

Examiner Young has been at his post throughout the past week, and there seems to be a settled conviction that the *depositors will receive every dollar, in full*; the statement as now made up shows a shrinkage of from forty to fifty per cent. to stock-holders, but Mr. Mackey seems to think that it will not exceed from 25 to 30 per cent.

The following notice is posted at the Cashier's desk:

"No business can be transacted here, until the Government Bank Examiner concludes his investigations."

Later.—Mr. Young has completed his examination and forwarded his report to the Government, and has been directed to retain control of the Bank until further orders. A dispatch was received yesterday from Major Reynolds, of Bellefonte, stating that he would be here today to ascertain if some arrangements cannot be made whereby business may be resumed.—*Clinton Republican.*

——Last Wednesday evening, Aug. 8, as Mr. Daniel Leathers, of Howard, was returning home from a visit to Mt. Eagle, when within a few rods of the house, he sank to the ground and expired. Assistance was promptly rendered, but the vital spark had fled. Mr. Leathers was one of our best citizens, universally respected and beloved by all who knew him. He was for more than 40 years a worthy and acceptable member of the M. E. Church, and his loss will be deeply felt. His age was 79 years, 11 months and 19 days.

Let Turks delight in the howl and fight, for 'tis their nature so to do; let Bear and Lion growl and bite, for madness made them so. But Yankees you should never let your angry passions rise; don't quarrel, trade, work hard, lie low, and forward the supplies.

LOGAN

GRIST MILL.

The attention of

Farmers, Merchants,

and others is called to this Mill, situated on

Logan's Branch, near the Axe Factory of J. F. Mann,

and their patronage respectfully solicited. It has been thoroughly Repaired by the introduction of entirely

New Machinery,

of the most approved kind in every particular.

MR. WILLIAM KAUP, a miller of experience, will use his best efforts to accommodate all who will favor him with their custom, and will in all cases, when requested, grind and deliver the flour produced from *the identical wheat received.*

WHEAT bought at Bellefonte prices; and FLOUR, CHOP, Etc., for sale at Lowest Market Rates.

E. C. HUMES & BRO.

9 21 1y

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between Alfred F. Martin and George A. Walker, trading under the firm name of Martin & Walker as dealers in country produce, etc., on Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books are in the hands of George A. Walker. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to settle at once.

ALFRED F. MARTIN,
GEORGE A. WALKER.

BELLEFONTE, July 16, 1877. 29-3t

Legal Notices.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the Orphans Court of Centre County, on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, 1877, for confirmation and allowance:

1. The first and partial account of Josiah Neff, Executor of, &c., of John Emanert, late of Harris township, deceased.
2. The second partial account of John Rishel, Executor of, &c., of Peter Durst, late of Potter township, deceased.
3. The first and final account of Jeremiah Eyer and John G. Waite, administrators of &c., of Henry Waite, late of Half Moon township, deceased.
4. The final account of John B. Ream, guardian of William C. Reese, minor child of Margaret Reese, late of Gregg township, deceased.
5. The final account of S. J. Miller, administrator of, &c., of Theodore Miller, late of Howard borough, deceased.
6. The first and final account of Thomas B. McElroy, administrator of, &c., of Hannah Benscoter, late of Potter township, deceased.
7. The account of Daniel Zeigler, executor of &c., of Sarah Zeigler, late of Gregg township, deceased.
8. The fifth account of Josiah Neff, executor of &c., of John Neff, late of Potter township, deceased.
9. The account of Noah Weaver, administrator de bonus non of &c., of Henry Hess, late of Haines township, deceased.
10. The account of Noah Weaver, administrator of &c., of Michael Weaver, late of Haines township, deceased.
11. The account of Daniel Roush and D. C. Wilt, executors of &c., of Peter Klinefetter, Sr., late of Miles township, deceased, as filed by Daniel Roush.
12. The account of Daniel Roush, trustee appointed by the Orphans Court of Centre County to sell the real estate of Peter Klinefetter, Sr., late of Miles township, deceased.
13. The first and final account of Mary Toner, executrix of &c., of Henry Harsbarger, late of Potter township, deceased.
14. The account of Daniel Grove, administrator of &c., of John Ballot, late of Benner township, deceased.
15. The account of Joseph W. Marshall, guardian of Jane C. and Melissa E. Duffey, minor children of John and Sarah C. Duffey, late of Benner township, deceased.
16. The account of Joseph W. Marshall, trustee of Sarah C. Duffey, (now Snyder) under the will of Jane C. Knox, deceased.
17. The first and partial account of John Wilson, executor of &c., of Vincent Stevens, late of Half Moon township, deceased.
18. The account of Albert Owen, administrator of &c., of Richard Atherton, late of Philipsburg, deceased.
19. The account of P. W. Barnhart, guardian of Lemuel C. McClelland, one of the heirs of Elizabeth McClelland, late of Snow Shoe township, deceased.
20. The account of John Rishel, Esq., guardian of Daniel Kerr, Jr., a minor child of Daniel Kerr, Sr., late of Potter township, deceased.
21. The account of James H. Rankin, executor of &c., of L. D. Wasson as administrator of &c., of George E. Wasson, late of College township, deceased.

31 3t W. E. BURCHFIELD, *Register.*

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of common Pleas of the 25th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton, and Clearfield, and the Honorable Samuel Frank and the Honorable John Divens, Associate Judges, in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 28th day of March A. D. 1877, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of August next, being the 27th day of August, 1877, and to continue one week.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1877, and in the one hundred and first year of the Independence of the United States.

31 3t LEVI MUNSON, Sheriff.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

This is to give notice that on the 4th day of August, A. D. 1877, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of George W. Thomas, of Bellefonte, in the county of Centre, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged Bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Bush House, in Bellefonte, Pa., before F. E. Smith, Esq., Register, on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

Pittsburgh, August 6, 1877. 31 2t

New Advertisements.

SNOW SHOE

CAMP MEETING

will commence (d. v.) on

Saturday, Aug. 25, '77

and hold over Sabbath, 2nd September.

Excursion Tickets

will be issued by the BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R. CO. during the camp.

☞ Special Excursion Trains will be run each Sabbath of the meeting

Several ministers are expected from the East who will preach the Word.

☞ The singing will be Congregational.

☞ A very cordial and general invitation is hereby extended, to all those who love the Lord, to come to camp to labor for the glory of the Master in the saving of souls.

For further particulars please to communicate with

J. A. ALDRED,
Pastor in charge,
Moshannon, Centre County, Pa.

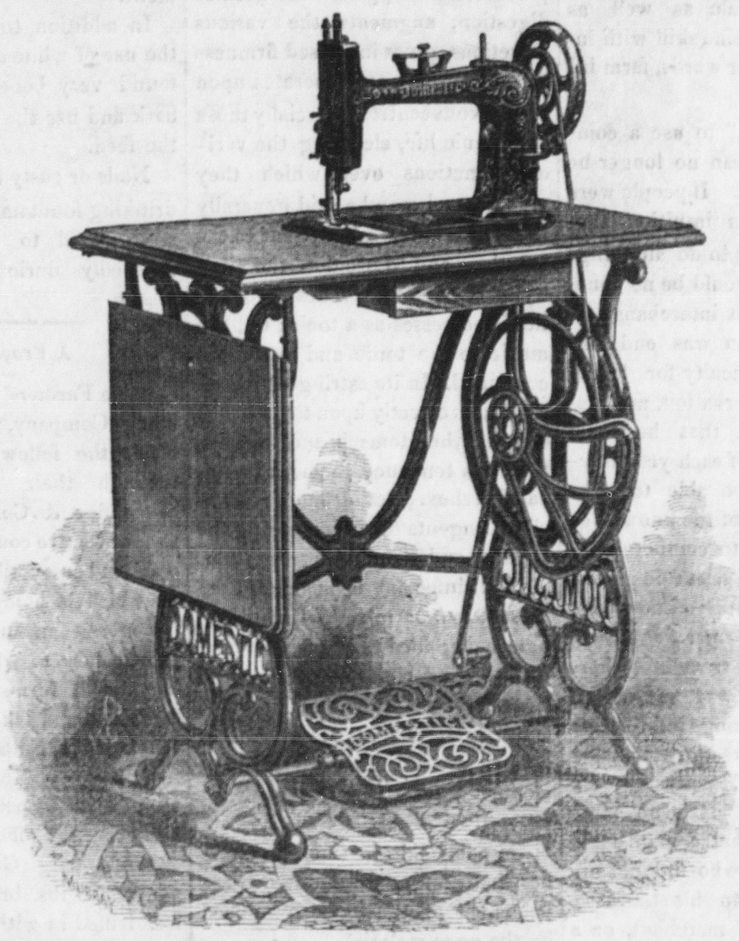
31 3t

NEW OPENING.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

SEWING MACHINES, PIANOS & ORGANS.

SEE BUNNELL & AIKENS' NEW OFFER.



Call at the New Store, next door to Newman's, on Alleghany Street.

REMEMBER the Sewing Machine Store where you can have a choice from the largest stock and variety of Machines this side of New York City.

THE NEW DOMESTIC—Still ahead.	THE HOWE—$30.
" ST. JOHN—Latest out.	" WEED—$30.
" DAVIS—With vertical feed.	" REMINGTON—$30.
" NEW AMERICAN—For $30.	" WHITNEY—At $30.
" SINGER—$30.	" WHITE—At $30.

Old Machines repaired or taken in part payment for new ones. Work guaranteed. Second-hand machines of all makes, in good order, at from $5 to $20 each. Parts, Attachments, Needles, Needle Cases, Four-wheeled Castors, and Oil, for all machines. Mair's Plating Machine $2.50. Barbour's Best Linen Thread. Williamantic Spool Cotton, and John English's Best Hand Sewing Needles on hand.

☞ By sending 50 cts. to the above parties, one doz. Assorted Needles for any Machine will be sent by return mail.

A LARGE DISCOUNT TO CASH BUYERS.

ADDRESS **BUNNELL & AIKENS,**

9 26 BELLEFONTE, PA

New Advertisements.

FURTHER

KNOCK-DOWNS!

IN OUR PRICES.

To prepare for Fall Purchases we are daily making reductions in prices of our very large stock of goods, and confidently claim that in all goods in our line we are selling at prices very much lower than the same class of goods have ever been offered for before in this place.

A very complete line of Pocket-books at all prices, ranging from 5 cts to $4.

Autograph Albums of Morocco and Russia leather, of new and elegant styles—all the rage now.

Photograph Albums—prices reduced one-half.

Photograph and Picture Frames, all kinds and prices.

Splints from 5 to 30 cts per bunch.

Fancy box Paper and Envelopes, the largest and finest assortment on hand and to arrive, from 15 cents to $1 per box.

Motto Frames with & without gilt lining

Croquet Sets—another lot of the famous 97c sets.

Jewelry—an elegant assortment at cost to close out the lot.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses at cost.

Pocket Knives & Razors in great variety.

Perforated Board at 9 cents per sheet.

Zephyrs of all grades and colors.

Paper Collars—button hole lined—5c a box.

Envelopes 5c per pack.

Note Paper 5, 7, and 10c a quire. Gold Pens and Pencils in great variety. Wall Paper at cost, to close out the lot. Shawl Straps 20 cts. each.

NOTIONS

at surprisingly low prices. 250 pins in one paper for 2 cts. Shoe Laces 5c per doz. 2 cakes Toilet Soap for 5c. Shirt Buttons 5c per gross. 2 bolts Tape for 5c. Mourning Pins 5c. Children's Round Combs 5c. Pocket, Redding and Back Combs very low.

Call soon next door to Post-office.

JAMES WELCH & CO

New Advertisements.

PIANOS ORGANS Magnificent Brand New $650. Rosewood Pianos only $175; must be sold. Fine Rosewood Upright Pianos little used cost $800, only $125. Parlor Organs, 2 stops, $45, 9 stops $65, 12 stops only $75. Nearly new 4 Set Reed 12 Stop Sub Bass and Coupler Organ $55, cost over $350. Lowest prices ever offered sent on 15 days test trial. You ask, why I offer so cheap? I answer, Hard Times. 1000 employees must have work. Result of war commenced on me by the Monopolists. Battle raging. Particulars free. Address, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey. 3014

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS FOR AN ACRE!

Of the best Land in AMERICA, near the Great Union Pacific Railroad.

A FARM FOR $200.

In easy payments with low rates of interest.

SECURE IT NOW!!!

Full information sent free, address,

O. F. DAVIS, Land Agent U. P. R. R.
OMAHA, NEB. 3014

TRIFLING

WITH A COLD IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS

USE

WELLS' Carbolic Tablets,

a sure remedy for Coughs, and all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Chest and Mucus Membrane.

PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

C. N. CRITTENTON, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York. 32-4w

New and Thrilling! MILLIONS RAGER FOR IT!!
3000 Agents wanted for the
CROSS AND THE CRESCENT
By the eminent L. F. BROCKETT. Unfolds the strange Social, Political and Religious peculiarities and history of the Russians and Turks; cause of the war, mighty interests at stake; Biographies of Rulers, etc. Richly Illustrated. For terms, address quickly, HUBBARD BROS. Pubs., 723 Sansom St., Phila., Pa. 32 4w

Miscellaneous.

VEGETINE. REV. J. P. LUDLOW WRITES:

178 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, '76.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq. Dear Sir,—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cures thereby have seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the VEGETINE for the complaints which it is claimed to cure. JAMES P. LUDLOW,

Late Pastor Calvary Baptist church, Sacramento, Ohio. 32 4t

VEGETINE

IS PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. For Sale by all Druggists.

25 ELEGANT CARDS, No two alike. With name, 10 cts., post paid. Hamper & Co., Nassau, N. Y. 32-4t

FOR

Health, Comfort and Economy

Cork shavings are unsurpassed as an article for Beds, Mattresses, &c. They are ten times as durable as Husks or Straw. Only 6 cents per pound. Forty pounds will fill the largest bed. Armstrong, Brother & Co., 46 and 48 Wood Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. 29-6m

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Use of
Nancy E. Jenkins *et al*
vs.
Geo A. Beck *et al.*

in the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County. No. 130 November T. 1875.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the court to make distribution of the fund in the Sheriff's hands arising from the sale of the defendant's real estate, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte on Thursday, the 16th day of August, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M. Parties interested please attend. 30t3 CLEMENT DALE, *Auditor.*

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

Is the greatest Blood remedy of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all Blood diseases yield to its wonderful powers. Pure Blood is the guarantee of health. Read: "It cured my son of Scrofula."—*J. B. Brooks, Painesville, O.* "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—*Mrs. B. Smeltzer, Lardmore, Pa.* Price $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'r, Pittsburgh, Pa. The genuine has our name on bottom of wrappers.

9 23 1mow

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

Farm, Garden & Household.

Farm Intelligently.

Time was, in the history of our country, when, if a man knew enough to hitch his team to a plow and go into the field and turn over the soil in a rude, half-way sort of manner, and then plant and sow his crops he could safely rest in assurance of an abundant harvest, for the sun and rain and dew of heaven would complete the work he had begun. But that day has now past. The rich virgin soil which was for centuries in preparation, has, particularly in the eastern and middle sections of our country, become exhausted; much of it, is needless to add, has been wantonly wasted. And he who would now have success in farming must exercise brain as well as brawn, must combine skill with industry, or, in other words, farm intelligently.

"Book farming," to use a common expression, can no longer be profitably ignored. If people were endowed with an intuition that taught them how to do all things correctly, there would be no benefit derived from an interchange of ideas, or if a man was endowed with an unusual faculty for learning things by observation, and was so circumstanced that he could spend a portion of each year traveling, he might be able to make such applications of the knowledge thus obtained as to compete with men who farm on scientific principles. But as intuitive knowledge is scarce, and as farmers, as a class, are not given to traveling, there remains no better way, and indeed no other of deriving information on agricultural questions than by reading books and papers devoted to such questions. It is no more to be expected that a man could farm successfully who did not inform himself as to his business, than to expect a merchant, or a lawyer, or a physician would succeed in his particular callings without informing himself as to the nature of that calling. The man who, ignorant of the art of navigation, would attempt to guide a vessel across the Atlantic, would be deemed a lunatic or an idiot, and yet it is scarcely more inconsistent than the manner in which hundreds of men all over our land are conducting their farms. But the leaven of light and knowledge in agriculture is at work, and let us hope it will continue to work until our farmers, one and all, shall become thoroughly waked up to the importance of farming intelligently.

Poultry Cholera.

In last week's issue we gave the views of an eminent writer as to the cause of poultry cholera and of how to manage our flocks to prevent the occurence of the disease. We stated that, as a general rule, all doctoring after the fowls are attacked is useless, or nearly so. This view we now repeat. When the disease has manifested itself, the trouble is so far developed as to be beyond control with all ordinary treatment.

The disease is caused by a specific miasm or poison in the air, assisted powerfully by auxiliary causes of a sanitary and dietetic character. But these predisposing causes are within the control of poultry raisers, and by a proper management of them, and the systematic administration of simple tonic and astringent remedies the special miasm will not infect the flocks.

Miasmatic diseases, as fever and ague, yellow fever, jungle or Panama fever, etc., which affect the human family, are, to a considerable extent, under the control of individuals and communities who take the proper precautions to guard against them. Quinine is as nearly a specific remedy for fever and ague and other malarial diseases as any medicine can be. In communities where these maladies prevail the people protect themselves by a regular and systematic use of the medicine. So in poultry cholera, which is a malarial or miasmatic disease, small doses of sulphate of iron, regularly administered, will, in connection with proper sanitary and dietetic measures, protect the flocks.

The sulphate of iron or "copperas" is a salt composed of a chemical combination of sulphuric acid and protoxide of iron. Unlike the sulphate of copper, "blue vitriol," or the sulphate of zinc, "white vitriol," the sulphate of iron is not poisonous in small doses. In its medicinal properties sulphate of iron is tonic, astringent, and antiseptic. If taken internally it furnishes iron to the blood, which is one of the normal elements of this fluid, besides moderately but durably exalting the vital functions. It promotes the appetite, invigorates digestion, augments the various secretions, gives increased firmness to the muscles, and operates upon the nervous centres, especially those of organic life, elevating the various functions over which they preside, and may be said generally to act as a universal excitant to the functions and to promote the vitality of the system. These properties it possesses as a tonic; but the medicine is a tonic and astringent combined. In its astringent capacity it acts directly upon the mucous coat of the stomach and bowels, having a tendency to check incipient diarrhœa; acting moreover, as all astringents do, in increasing the appetite and invigorating digestion. As a disinfectant it is much used in solution, or mixed with slacked lime and applied to all places where offensive offal matter of any kind is undergoing decomposition. It is fair to infer that when taken as a medicine and absorbed into the blood it will act as an anti-septicarmic (that is, as an antidote to blood poisoning, in the same manner that quinine is antidotal to the poisoning of the blood produced by the ague malaria).

It would seem, therefore, that sulphate of iron is calculated to meet all the indications presented in guarding against the cholera in poultry. If regularly administered as a medicine, it promotes the health and thrift of the fowls by stimulating and exalting the vital functions. A man or an animal can more successfully resist disease of any kind when his physical condition is the best. A healthy, vigorous animal may be exposed to disease with less danger than a weakly, sickly one. In the one case the *vis vitae* will successfully resist infection. But, in the other, the conditions are favorable to the lodgment of the germs of disease.

The proper way to administer the medicine to poultry is in solution. Take a bottle or a jug that will hold, say a half gallon of water. Put into the vessel one ounce of the copperas, and a few drops of sulphuric acid, and fill up with water. As soon as the salt is dissolved it is ready for use.

Our method is to put it into the morning's feed when it is mixed. For every fifty head, large and small, one gill or so of the solution is added and well stirred into the feed. Some persons give it in the water, but we prefer giving in the feed.

The medicine should be regularly and systematically given to the poultry. Irregular or spasmodic administration will do little or no good. The preparation, given in such quantities as just indicated, is perfectly harmless, and may be given every day in the year with no bad results.

Too many farmers are in the habit of allowing their poultry to take care of themselves, and pay no attention whatever to them until they begin to sicken and die. And when this happens it is too late to obtain the best results from a prophylactic or preventive treatment. A man in a malarial region knows he need not have the ague if he will regularly and systematically take his quinine; and he knows equally well that to take it irregularly, or to neglect to take it at all, will expose him to the liability of infection, and consequent disease. So, too, the poultryman who neglects to apply the proper means to protect his flocks will be very likely to suffer for his negligence.

That sulphate of iron is an absolute specific for poultry cholera we do not claim. There may be cases where it will do no good, just as there are cases of ague which cannot be cured with quinine; though the majority of cases are amenable to treatment with that drug. Yet the medicine is so cheap and so easily administered, and withal so generally successful, that we recommend it with a good deal of confidence, particularly when it is employed in connection with the best hygienic and dietetic management.

In addition to copperas water, the use of white oak bark has been found very beneficial. Soak the bark and use the water for mixing the feed.

Nails or rusty iron placed in the drinking fountains have been found very useful to prevent cholera, especially during the moulting season.

A Proposition.

"The Farmers' Bone and Fertilizing Company," of Philadelphia, make the following propositions through their agents, Messrs. Shortlidge & Co., Bellefonte, Pa., to four Centre county farmers, who own land susceptible of cultivation, or which is being cultivated with not more than an average yield of ten bushels of wheat to the acre. They will furnish the following fertilizers and take in pay all over ten bushels Fultz wheat per acre from crop of 1878, less freight, which shall be paid by the farmers accepting the offer:

First,—High Grade Nitro-Phosphate, 300 lbs. broadcast and 300 lbs. drilled in with wheat per acre, on two acres. Second,—300 lbs drilled in with wheat on one acre. Third,—High Grade Super Phosphate, 500 lbs. broadcast and 300 lbs. drilled in with wheat per acre, on two acres. Fourth,—Improved Acidulated Phosphate, 500 lbs. broadcast and 300 lbs. drilled in with wheat, one acre. Fifth,—on a field of fifteen or eighteen acres, which shall be well farmed and clear of rubbish, will furnish 300 lbs. per acre for twelve acres of the Improved Acidulated Phosphate, and take for pay all over the amount of wheat grown on the portion on which there shall be no manure or fertilizer per acre.

These propositions are fair and go far to show the confidence which the company have in their products. The retail price of these manures are as follows with a small discount:

High Grade Nitro-Phosphate, per ton	$47
High Grade super-Phosphate, "	41
Improved Acidulated Phosphate, "	35
Tree, Vine and Plant Fertilizer, "	60
Ground Raw Bone, per ton	42

Delivered at any shipping point in the city of Philadelphia. The freight to this point being about $10.50 per ton in small lots. In car loads the rate of freight would be about $4.50 to $5.00 per ton on ten to twelve tons.

This is a very liberal offer and well worth a trial by farmers who will act in good faith. The only risk to be run is in paying the freight, which will be deducted next year if the crop shall yield over ten bushels to the acre. Recollect that these fertilizers are not exhausted by the first crop, but show their existence for several years, which make better yield in subsequent crops.

Ir has been asserted by some farmers that the Fly attacks poor wheat, or that that is weak in the straw, which is generally produced on poor ground. It is also claimed that wheat grown on rich ground, or that which has strong, stiff straw with vigorous growth, is exempt from the ravages of the Fly. We will be glad to have the views as well as the experience of observing farmers on this question. Also we are informed that the old blue straw wheat was the most productive of any variety grown in this county, but the attacks of the Fly almost destroyed its growth, which compelled the adoption of other varieties. Now is the time to discuss this question before seeding.

Fences and Fence Laws.

Judging from the discussions of our farm clubs, we may suppose that farmers are beginning to realize that the true office of outside fences, and in fact of all fences, is not to keep out the stock of a neighbor, but to restrain our own. As a result of this idea we see that laws preventing stock of any kind from running at large in the highways are gaining in form, and the area over which they extend is every year increasing. It is a mistake to suppose, as many do, that the fruit and grass growing between the fences of a public highway of right belong to the public. The public have only the right of passage over the ground, but have no right of its products, which belong to the owner of the adjoining farm. As soon as the traveler or the stock of the farm diverge on either side of the legal limits of the road, they become trespassers to the full extent of the term. In strict equity it is no excuse that there was no fence, for as before stated, fences are to keep the proprietor's stock within bounds, and not keep the others out. It takes a long time for us to get rid of the idea that a "legal fence" must be "horse high, bull proof and hog tight." Sooner or later we will arrive at a point when every farmer will be the judge of the quality of his own fences, or in fact whether he will fence at all.

Much has been said of the injustice and cruelty of a law which prevents the poor man from turning his cow out in the public road. In the first place it is poor economy for any one to turn a cow into the public road. The time spent in hunting her when she fails to come home, and the loss from not being milked at the proper time will usually pay for her keeping in much better pasture. Of all fence-breakers the road cow is probably the most efficient and active, and independent of her own efforts her presence leads the farm stock, otherwise quiet, to break out and cause trouble. When cows were allowed to run at large, it was impossible to keep a bull more than two or three years, for he became so unruly as to be a nuisance to his owner. By the laws excluding stock from the roads this trouble is avoided.—[Philadelphia Times.

Raising Clover Seed.

J. C. Birdsell, of "Clover Huller" fame, says in the *Clover Leaf:*

"My observation in regard to clover and clover seed raising has been greater than that of many, on account of having followed threshing from my youth, prior to my invention, and many seasons have run four machines. I have always noticed that whenever we found a job where there was a large yield, that it was where seed had been sown one bushel to five or six acres, mown the last days of June, and plastered after the first crop had been taken off. I have seen a field when one-half had been mown and got off before July 1st, and the balance of the field not till two weeks later, and the seed that was started first yielded 3½ bushels per acre, and the balance ½ bushel per acre, the difference 3 bushels. This, you see, was quite a loss to the raiser, and the hay first mown equally as good as that which was mown last. I have raised seed myself that went 4½ to the acre. I have also taken clover from the field in three different conditions, and laid away in the dry, for the purpose of knowing when was the best time to cut seed clover. The first state was then dead ripe; second, when handsomely brown; and third, still greener, and, when thoroughly dry, rubbed out the seed and put the three piles on a plate and could see no difference. That which was cut the greenest was just as plump seed as that which was dead ripe. This shows that the head receives sustenance from the stalk after it is cut to fully mature the seed, and, when cut a little greener, you can save almost every seed. Always turn when the dew is on, so that the bolls will not rattle off.

Making Hens Lay.

The production of eggs is one of the most profitable branches of the poultry business. Properly managed, hens pay from two to three hundred per cent. profit as layers. Neglected, they cause loss, and are a "bill of expense." To get the best results, too many should not be kept together. Of large breeds, 20 or 30 hens are sufficient. Of Leghorns, or smaller breeds, not more than 30 to 50. They lay as well without a cock, and their eggs keep longer. Plenty of room should be given. One square yard of space indoors is none to much for each fowl. Their droppings should be cleared away at least three times a week. A bed of dry earth for a floor they delight in. A box of dry dirt of ashes is essential for dusting in. Provide suitable nests and nest eggs. Give plenty of clean, pure water; keep quarters clean, well ventilated, dry and comfortable. If hens have free range in summer, they obtain from animal or insect and vegetable life most of the materials which compose the substance of an egg. The conditions being right, any hen will lay. The natural and best conditions, then, are found in summer. Imitate these as nearly as possible, and our hens will lay in winter. We must supply artificially in cold weather the wants which nature supplies in warm weather. A hen is a machine for converting a compound of raw material into one of the most nutritious and highly organized substances—the egg; but the machine will not work unless it is in perfect order. Before laying, the hen must be in good health, condition and feathers, and must be kept so; for laying is a severe and exhaustive drain upon the system. The feed of laying fowls must consist of grain in variety, wheat and buckwheat being the best, and not over one-half cold in winter, and one-fourth in summer. Cooked feed daily serves in various ways, also milk, fresh meat and scraps, raw and cooked, chopped fine, with broken fresh, raw bones, or ground bones, three times a week at least, with plenty of gravel and broken oysters or other shells constantly accessible. Cooked vegetables are necessary, but when confined, raw onions, turnips, apples and cabbage should be given three or four times a week, in good supply. The first feed each day should be mush, and the last grain; excepting Asiatics—give all they will eat, but no more. Watch, study and supply their tastes, wants and comforts. Care well for and feed your hens properly; they will not disappoint you, unless it be in "shelling out" large returns or making a handsome "balance sheet," on the profit side.—[From Todd's Handbook.

Turkeys.

A little experience is a very good thing in raising turkeys as well as anything else. If they run where they please they need not be fed more than twice a day; if kept in a small yard, every hour is not too often, while they are young. The practice of feeding wet raw corn meal is very injurious to all kinds of fowls, especially turkeys. Small grain and corn bread, meal just mixed with water and then baked, then dampened, may be fed, and the chicks will thrive. A pan of sour milk set out to them will disappear in an incredibly short time, and the curd scalded and the whey poured off is excellent for them. Hens should be quite young, but goblers should be kept over until the second year. Breaking up the nest and forcing the hens to lay a second time is not best, as the turkeys raised with common fowl never do so well, and the late chicks thus obtained do not often make up in weight what might seem an advantage in getting a few more eggs. For several years eighteen out of twenty eggs under turkeys came out, and fifteen out of eighteen lived to go to market.—[Mrs. B., in Western Agriculturist.

The above is not only "Mrs. B.'s" experience in raising turkeys, but the experience of everybody who try to make them do more than nature intended. It is said that wild turkeys never hatch more than one brood in a season. Five turkey hens to raise one brood each are more profitable than three hens to lay two sittings each. Early broods pay the best.

Miscellaneous Cards.

ESTABLISHED 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.

F. P. GREEN

DRUGGIST,

BUSH HOUSE BUILDING, BELLEFONTE

Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to preparing Physicians prescriptions, and family recipes. v6n1-1y.

Dr. Whittier,

Founder and Proprietor of the

KEYSTONE DISPENSARY,

successfully treats and cures in the shortest possible time Syphilis in all its forms. Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis and all forms of Nervous Diseases, Spermatorrhea, Night Losses and Impotency.

"Marriage and Health Guide," 144 pages, illustrated—a book for private, careful reading. Price 25 cents.

Call or address, DR. WHITTIER, 302 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. 29-1m

J. H. MORRISON,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Representing a number of the Best and Safest Companies. Horses insured against Theft, Death or Accident.

Office in the Conrad House with DAVID W. FORTNEY, Esq. v8n14

THOMAS H. RHOADS

is prepared to do

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING

at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention. ☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. v8n12-1y

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

FOR SALE.—Seven acre lot with new house, stable, and other out-buildings thereon, located midway between Bellefonte and State College. Price $2,000. Inquire on premises or address at Bellefonte, Pa.

31-tf ANGELINE McBRIDE.

Coal, Lime, &c.

WM. SHORTLIDGE BOND VALENTINE

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Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL

IN MARKET.

Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME LIME
LIME LIME
LIME LIME
LIME LIME

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT.

CHALLENGES COMPETITION AS TO

QUALITY.

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Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S

POWDER.

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

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FUSE FUSE FUSE
FUSE FUSE FUSE

FUSE:

BEST COTTON, HEMP, AND TAPE FUSE FOR BLASTING.

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

All of which are being sold at the very

Lowest Prices.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.

v5n34-tf

its redemption, as compensation for the slight damage we had done to its lining—a damage which his skill in his craft would enable him to repair. We saw nothing more of him till the end of three months, when a favorable turn of affairs enabled my uncle to repay his loan with interest. Then Bob was seized with remorse, or some feeling that answered the same purpose, and he confessed to me that he had stolen the notes that we had so fortunately recovered. The devil had tempted him, he said; for he had noticed that when I locked the safe I made use of a key I took from a nail over the fire-place, and that I returned it to the same place. The temptation to clear £10,000 at a blow, was strong. He watched me out of the office, and had no difficulty in shooting back the lock of my door with his clasp knife. There was no risk, for, had he been found in my room, he would have had a plausible excuse ready. Then he found the key of the safe hanging where I had left it, and was soon in possession of the money he had so recently parted with. He took my portfolio, too, for he had seen me put the list of notes there. He would have gone to London next day and cashed them had he not heard from me that I had a copy of the list of numbers—may I be forgiven for the falsehood I took on the occassion?—but, assuming that the notes would be stopped, he wrote to Captain White, who, from his frequent visits to the Continent and his habit of dealing with large sums of money, was a convenient agent for the purpose. I fancy Bob had similar dealings with him before of a like nature, although he solemnly affirmed he had not. As Robert said, he was no scholar, and had not noticed in using one of my envelopes—for the sake of economy—that there was any but an ordinary device on the seal. If he had he would have thought nothing of it; and he was still in wonder as to the way in which we found out his appointment with White. He had sewed the notes up in his cowskin waistcoat the day after he stole them; in fact, that was his occupation on the morning of my visit. And he secured a place of safe deposit for his money by pawning the waistcoat on his way to meet Captain White.

After all, Uncle Henry made a lot of money through being obliged to hold on to his cotton; for it rose suddenly a half-penny a pound, on receipt of disastrous news of the new crop. He behaved very handsomely to Kate on the occasion of our wedding the other day I often shiver when I think of how nearly I had shipwrecked all our prospects for life by a moment's carelessness; and, under Providence and next to my wife, Kate, I have nobody to thank so much for getting me out of the scrape as her Majesty's Postmaster-General, who sent me that unopened dead letter.

Fine Teas.

JAMES WELCH, Sole Agent for Centre Co.

What SAMPLE TEA is.

Every Cargo of Tea, on arriving in this country, is Sampled by the Importer to the extent of from 1,000 to 5,000 pounds, which teas, being out of the original packages, become useless to the Importer after the cargo is sold. *We contract for these Teas at Cost of Importation,* (including "Sample Packages,") which are then thoroughly classified and packed by our New York House. **Our Teas at 40c and 50c a pound**

Equal in every respect those retailed elsewhere for Double the Money

At a saving of three profits to the Consumer.

Thomas Chute & Co.

No. 131 WATER St.,
NEW YORK.

We guarantee Every package.

For sale by JAMES WELCH, Bellefonte, Pa.

A PAPER MILL FOR SALE.—The subscriber, assignee of J. F. Bachelor and John N. Fisher, late doing business in the firm name of J. F. Bachelor & Co., will offer at public sale at the Court-House, in Bellefonte, on

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 22, A. D 1877,

at one o'clock P. M. of said day, the Paper Mill, Lands, Machinery, Fixtures, Water Power and privileges, late of said firm, situated in Benner Township, Centre county, Pa., about three-quarters of a mile from Bellefonte, described as follows: About Eight Acres of Land, being all the ground lying between the road leading from Phenix Mills to Roopsburg, and the road leading from the Willow Bank House to Roopsburg, and lying west of the lots on which the Ice-house is erected and east of Buckenhoff's line, reserving so much as required for the pond of the water power of the Planing Mills, Car Works, etc. The building erected on said land is 209 feet long, containing one machine room, 119 feet long by 30 feet wide, one story high; the pulp engine room, 60 feet long by 40 feet wide, two stories high; and the bleach house, 30 feet square. The principal machinery consists of two large Pulp Engines, with iron tubs, and a completed foundation for a Third Pulp Engine; also five Drawers, 8 feet by 8 feet, and two large Bleach Tubs 9 feet by 12 feet; also a 62-inch cylinder Paper Machine, with Eight Drying Rolls, two Making Rolls and all machinery attached necessary for making paper. Also, one stack of Calendar Rolls, the top and bottom rolls being 12 inch and the rest 7 inch; also, a Paper Cutter and Reels. The paper machine is driven by a small 15 horse power Steam Engine. The Pulp engines and other machinery are driven by a 44-inch Lafelle Turbine Water Wheel, *under fall of 11½ feet.*

The Company built and own a substantial four-and-a-half-foot dam in Spring Creek, the head race and forebay 1000 feet long—perpetual right to the water free of rent. Spring Creek is one of the best water powers in Pennsylvania.

☞ The above will be sold on easy terms, which will be made known on day of sale.

Also to be sold, a Two-horse Lumber Wagon.

23 5t SIMON SCOTT, *Assignee.*

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Insurance effected on all kinds of Properties, in Companies of undoubted strength and security, at standard rates.

INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY FIRE AND LIGHTNING.

9-9-1y GEORGE L. POTTER,
(Furst's Building.) High St., Bellefonte

Medical.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation, which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring GRAY OR FADED HAIR to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR-DRESSING ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.
Price One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye.

FOR THE WHISKERS.

As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in *one preparation*, which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO.,
NASHUA, N.H.

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Beaver College

AND MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

Beautifully and healthfully located at **Beaver, Pa.**, on the Ohio River, 28 miles from Pittsburgh.

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30 1m REV. R. T. TAYLOR.

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960,000 ACRES IN *Southwest Missouri.*

First-class Stock farms, excellent Agricultural Lands, and the best Tobacco region in the West. Short Winters, no grasshoppers, orderly society, good markets and a healthy country. Low Prices! Long Credit!

Free transportation from St. Louis to the lands furnished purchasers. For further information, address

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Land Commissioner St. Louis and San Francisco Ry. Co., N. W. corner Fifth and Walnut Streets St. Louis, Mo. 31

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, you want permanent, profitable work, address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.
9-5-1y

T. D. KELLOGG,

General Advertising Agent,

5 Beekman St., New York.

v8no46 1y

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Painters, Paper Hangers and Kalsominers, will attend promptly to all orders in their line of business, addressed to them by mail or left at the REPUBLICAN office. 9 28 1y

WILLIAM E. SHOPE,

CABINET-MAKER AND HOUSE BUILDER

Those desiring a first-class workman are requested to give him a call. 6-16-1y

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country, who is willing to work steadily at the employment which we furnish. $66 dollars per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 9-8-1y

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

Having discovered, in a manner which might be considered almost providential, a positive cure for Consumption and all lung complaints, I feel it my duty to make it known in a practical manner by furnishing a sample bottle, free of charge, to all sufferers, my only hope of remuneration being that the medicine will perform all I claim for it. The ingredients are of the choicest herbal products and perfectly safe; will be sent FREE TO ALL. Address at once, DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.; or may be had of C. H. ELAE & BRO., Druggists, Milesburg, Pa. 9-11 1y

RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Belting, Packing, Hose, Boots, & Shoes, Clothing, etc. RICHARD LEVICKSON & CO., 724 Chestnut St., Phil. Agents National Rubber Co. 23-13-tf

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IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS!

—THE—

BUSH HOUSE!

BELLEFONTE, PA.

has been recently thoroughly Renovated and Repaired, and under the management of the New Proprietor, MR. F. D. McCOLLUM, formerly of Pittsburgh, is First-Class in All its Appointments.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

Are offered to those in attendance at COURT, and others remaining in town for a few days at a time.

The Largest and most Superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. GO TRY THE BUSH HOUSE.

F. D. McCOLLUM, Proprietor.

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HARDWARE!

JAMES HARRIS & CO.
ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS AND REPAIRS,
And all kinds of Farming Tools,
RAKES FORKS, SCYTHES, CRADLES, SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,
ROPE BLOCKS, ETC., ETC.,
As well as al' kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line. 25

Hotels.

RAIL ROAD HOUSE

Corner Front and Pine Street,

PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO. PA.

ROBERT LOYD, Prop'r.

The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. v4n25-1y

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CUMMINGS & MAUGLE,

FOURTH ST.

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The accomodations at the "Merchants" are first class and prices moderate. 6-9-tf

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M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-tf

WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Petty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa 5-29-1y

Agents Wanted **$50 to $200 PER MONTH**

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Commencing with the earliest periods, closing March, 1877. 3 volumes of the World's great, Grand History in one. ANCIENT, MIDDLE AGES, and MODERN, including history of Centennial Exhibition inauguration of President Hayes, and Turkish Difficulties. A book of thrilling interest and universal need. Sells faster than any other. Beautiful illustrations, low prices, quick sales, extra terms, circulars free. Address J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.; Cincinnati, O; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo. 27 13t

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W. L. FOULK, Agent Pennsylvania, Ohio & Western Press Association, is hereby appointed the sole and only authorized agent for THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN, for Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity—this to hold good for six months, or further extended.

Bellefonte, April 16, 1877.

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EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—William Holabaugh offers his services as a laborer. Is willing to work at anything on the farm, make garden, stone or rail fence, chop rails or wood or anything else. Give him a call. 15-tf

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Drugs, Drugs, Drugs.

S. T. Shugert, having purchased the Drug Store, on Allegheny street, Bellefonte, next door to the Hardware Store of Hicks & Bro., has stocked and filled it out with all the most popular

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Chemicals,

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Patent Medicines, Alcohol, pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes only.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS

carefully compounded and orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

This store will remain under the direction of the accomplished druggist and pharmacist heretofore connected with it, Mr. H. M. Herrington, and we respectfully solicit the custom of our friends and the old patrons of the store.

16-1y S. T. SHUGERT.

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CHANGED HANDS.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,

Successors to Bellefonte Car Manufact'ng Co.)

having leased the work of the company are prepared to furnish

Sash,

Doors,

Sidings;

Flooring.

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Cottage Bedsteads, and all kinds of frame work. The

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are the most complete of any in the State, and they will make a specialty of furnishing repairs for Threshing Machines, Reapers, Engines, &c., and having in operation the most approved Forging Hammers, Bolt Headers, Cutters and Net Taps, they can supply

Heavy Forgings,

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McCLELLAN & SPEER,
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PINE and HEMLOCK LUMBER

For Sale at

Reduced Rates

At the Yards of the

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAILROAD CO.,

At Bellefonte & Milesburg.

DANIEL RHOADS,
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Cheap Guns for the People

Double Shot Guns, from $7 to $50. Breech Loading Shot Guns, from $25 to $150. Single Shot Guns, all kinds, $3 to $25. Rifles, Muzzle and Breech Loading, Single and Repeating, 7, 16 and 34 shooters. Revolvers, 5, 6 and 7 shooters, $2.50 to $20.

Goods sent by express C. O. D., with privilege to examine. Price list free. Address, GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa. tf

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1877— —1877

Spring & Summer Season

MONTGOMERY & CO.,

Manufacturers of

CLOTHING

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Cash Sales and Small Profits.

We will make a Good Suit—To your own exact measure—from all-wool fabric—guaranteed fit or no sale—for..... $20 00

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We will sell better Hats and Caps for less money than elsewhere.
We will sell fine Suits for less money than elsewhere.
We will sell anything in our store cheaper than elsewhere.
Why will you buy common store clothes when our fine goods are only a trifle higher! Remember, a good fit guaranteed or no sale.
Orders solicited now for clothing.

Farmers, Bankers, Merchants and Mechanics,

all people save money by buying fine clothing of

MONTGOMERY & CO.

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9-4-tf

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MERCHANT TAILOR,

McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING,
Opposite Depot.
Has just received a large invoice of

GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS.

of the latest styles,

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES

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The highest market price paid for

WHEAT, RYE,
CORN,
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WILLIAM NEWCOMER,

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Repairing done on short notice. Also, agent for the celebrated Grover & Baker Lock Stitch Sewing Machines. Machines of all kinds repaired or exchanged.

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constantly on hand at this office and for sale at

5 cts apiece, or 50 cts per dozen.

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75 cts per hundred 12 cts per dozen.
☞ Sent post paid to any address on receipt of price.

If you want Bill-Heads,
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PARLOR ORGAN

Surpasses in Tone and Power any Reed Organ heretofore manufactured in this country. It has been tested by many competent judges and

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By a skillful use of the stops and of the patent knee swell, the music is adapted to the human voice, ranging from the softest flute-like note to a volume of sound

Unsurpassed by any Instrument.

The proprietors have noted carefully for many years the imperfections and needs of the reed instruments, and direct their practical experience to the correction of such imperfections and their experiments have resulted in the production of a quality of tone which assimilates so closely to the

PIPE ORGAN QUALITY

That it is difficult to distinguish between the two. This instrument has all

The Latest Improvements

And every organ is fully warranted. Large Polish, Black Walnut Paneled Cases that

WILL NOT CRACK OR WARP.

And forms in addition to a splendid instrument of music,

A Beautiful Piece of Furniture

This organ needs only to be seen to be appreciated, and is sold at extremely

LOW PRICES

For cash. Second-hand instruments taken in Exchange.

Agents Wanted

Male or female) in every county in the United States and Canada. A liberal discount made to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc., where there is no agent for the Star Organ. Illustrated catalogue and price list free. Correspondence solicited. Address the manufacturers,

ALLEGER, BOWLBY & CO.

WASHINGTON, N. J.,

H. W. ALLEGER, C. P. BOWLBY, T. B. McMURTRIE, EDWARD PLUMB,

—OR—

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AGENT,

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FOR THE

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The following is a list of valuable books, which will be supplied from the office of the Bellefonte REPUBLICAN. Any one or more of these books will be sent, post paid, to any of our readers on receipt of the regular price, which is named against each book.

Allen's (R. L. & L. F.) New American Farm Book	$2 50
Allen's (L. F.) American Cattle	2 50
Allen's (R. L.) American Farm Book	1 50
Atwood's Country and Suburban Houses	1 50
Barry's Fruit Garden	2 50
Bement's Rabbit Fancier	50
Bommer's Method of Making Manures	75
Boussingault's Rural Economy	1 50
Brackett's Farm Talk...paper 50cts.; Cloth	75
Breck's New Book of Flowers	1 75
Brill's Farm Gardening and Seed-Growing	1 00
Broom-Corn and Brooms; paper 50c; cloth	75
Brown's Taxidermist's Manual	1 50
Buel's Cider Maker's Manual	1 50
Caldwell's Agricultural Chemical Analysis	1 00
Canary Birds.....paper 50 cts; cloth	75
Corbett's Poultry Yard and Market; cloth	75
Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor, 12mo	1 50
Dadd's American Cattle Doctor, 12mo	1 50
Dadd's American Cattle Doctor, 8vo, cloth	2 50
Dadd's American Reformed Horse Book 8vo, cloth	2 50
DeVoe's Market Assistant	2 00
Dinks Mayhew, and Hutchinson, on the Dog	3 00
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Eastwood on Cranberry	75
Eggleston's Hoosier Schoolmaster	1 25
Eggleston's End of the World	1 50
Field's Pear Culture	1 25
Flax culture [seven prize essays by practical growers]	50
Frank Forester's American Game in its Season	3 00
Fuller's Grape Culturist	1 50
Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist	1 50
Fuller's Peach Culture	1 00
Gevelin's Poultry-Breeding	1 25
Gregory on Squashes.....paper	20
Harris on the Pig	1 00
Henderson's Gardening for Pleasure	1 50
Henderson's Gardening for Profit	1 00
Henderson's Practical Floriculture	1 50
Herbert's Hints to Horse-Keepers	1 75
Hop Culture. By 9 experienced cultivators	20
Hunter and Trapper	1 00
Miles on the Horse's Foot	75
Mohr on the Grape-Vine	1 50
Monckton's National Carpenter and Joiner	6 00
Monckton's National Stair-Builder	6 00
My Vineyard at Lakeview	1 25
Nichol's Chemistry of the Farm and Sea	1 25
Norton's Scientific Agriculture	75
Onions—How to Raise them Profitably	50
Our Farm of Four Acres. Paper 30 cents; cloth 60 cts; extra cloth	1 00
Parsons on the Rose	1 00
Potato Culture (prize essay.....paper	25
Quinby's Mysteries of Bee-Keeping	1 50
Quincy (Hon. Josiah) on Soiling Cattle	1 00
Quinn's Money in the Garden	1 50
Quinn's Pear Culture for Profit	1 00
Randall's Fine Wool Sheep Husbandry	1 00
Randall's Practical Shepherd	1 00
Randall's Sheep Husbandry	1 00
Richardson on the Dog. Paper 50c; cloth	75
Riley's Potato Pests. Paper 50c; cloth	75
Roe's Play and Profit in my Garden	1 00
Skillful Housewife	75
Stewart's Irrigation for the Farm, Garden and Orchard	1 00
Stewart's Stable Book	1 00
Stewart's Shepherd's Manual	1 00
Stoddard's An Egg Farm. Pa. 50c; cloth	75
Thomas's Farm Implements & Machinery	1 00
Tim Bunker Papers; or, Yankee Farming	1 00
Tobacco Culture, By fourteen experienced cultivators	25
Waring's Draining for Profit and Health	1 00
Waring's Elements of Agriculture	1 00
White's Cranberry Culture	1 25
Woodward's Cottages and Farm Houses	1 00
Woodward's Suburban and Country Houses	1 00
Woodward's Country Homes	1 00
Woodward's Graperies and Horticultural Buildings	1 00
Woodward's National Architect	1 00
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9 23-1y

50 Visiting Cards with your Name finely printed and 2 Parlor Pictures (Fruit and Landscape) printed in 19 colors, each, the lot sent post-paid for 25 cents. Postage stamps taken as Money. KURTZ & BROTHER, S. E. cor. 5th & Chestnut sts. Philadelphia. 9-23-3y

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Lodge Directory.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M. meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, F. & A. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

The Centennial Temperance Club, of the U. B., meets every Monday evening in Bush's Arcade.

Pennsvalley Lodge, No. 275, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening at Pine Grove Mills.

Lick Run Lodge, No. 311, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening at Howard.

Centre Hall Lodge, No. 895, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellow's Hall.

The Milesburg Centennial Temperance Club, meets every Friday evening.

Millheim Council, No. 309, O. U. A. M., meets every Saturday at 7 o'clock P. M., in their Council Room, Wilt's building.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M., meets on Thursday night preceding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——Several burglarous proceedings have taken place in the borough of Clearfield during the past fortnight.

——Sechler & Co. are selling low for cash, and selling the best goods that the market affords. They have one of the neatest arranged stores in town.

——Do not forget to go to Deschner's for powder and shot. He has just received tons of it, and also a large lot of new shooting irons. Real hunter's delight.

——When it became known in Milesburg, last Friday, that a car load of watermelons had been wrecked on the track, and that the boys were wrestling with them in a business like way, it is said that all the undertakers in town put on their good clothes and went fishing.

——Glenn & Harris, of Millheim, are prospecting in and about Pennsvalley for minerals of all kinds. They report some rich developments which will astonish the natives. These gentlemen are thoroughly competent and understand their business from beginning to end, therefore any reports they may make can be relied on

——Jacob Harter, of Millheim, an old man of eighty-four years, met with a serious accident on Thursday the 9th instant. He was walking across the kitchen floor in his own house, when he was suddenly attacked with a shock of some kind, which caused him to fall and break his leg. On account of his advanced age the doctor considers the accident as quite serious.

——Nothing makes a man madder, after having been out half the night skirmishing through melon patches, than to find, upon reaching home, that he has captured an overgrown pumpkin. Of course he's got the pumpkin, but that will not repay him for tramping four miles, or make him forget the terrible agony he experienced when nine rods of stone wall fell onto him.

——At Jacksonville, Illinois, they have an asylum for feeble-minded children. If pupils were not restricted to children we would recommend that W. S. Wagner be sent there; for a man who will make a personal attack upon us for publishing an article in which initials appear that might be made to stand for his name, shows a degree of stupidity that only can be accounted for on the hypothesis that he has less good common sense than belongs to the ordinary run of men.

——A local appeared in our last issue which charged that Thomas Ammerman, a member of company B, disgraced himself at Altoona and was ignominiously drummed out of camp. Mr. Ammerman says that he was not drummed out, as stated,—that he was marched down to the lower end of the Altoona yard and told that if he was caught within the camp or in the city he would be locked up in the jail at Hollidaysburg. He further says he did not refuse to do duty as far as guarding property was concerned, but that he did then and does to this day refuse to fire upon working men who are contending for only what are their rights.

——The large flowering bush called the snowball is bearing for the second time this year, in many instances; and superstitious people who own one of the bushes are trembling for fear something awful will happen on that account. A great many people believe that where this flower blooms twice in a season it means a death in the family, and they can cite instances to prove that such is the case; while other people will not allow the bush to grow on their premises, and will try to persuade their more sensible friends that they are tempting Providence by permitting the "fatal snowball" to flourish in their gardens, even if it confines itself to the orthodox number of bloomings in a year.—[Johnstown Tribune.

——There was a full attendance at the meeting of the Centennial Temperance Club last Monday night, as it was evident that a matter of more than ordinary interest had drawn them together. Several weeks ago a charge had been brought against the President, W. S. Wagner, for violation of the pledge, but it was not sustained and he strenuously denied its truth. He had many friends who were anxious to offer him every encouragement, and were therefore not inclined to believe the charge. Week before last he went to Altoona and there so conducted himself as to leave little room for doubt. Still he maintained his position as president, and persisted in his innocence. During the week, however, evidence was obtained that must convince everybody, and a large meeting was the result, many believing that the matter had gone so far that the reputation of the Club was at stake. Some thought that there might be lively times, but at the opening of the meeting Mr. Robert Doak, the vice-president, took the chair without opposition, and all went on harmoniously. Several old members came back and re-signed, among them the late president, Mr. Wagner, when he took his seat as a private in the ranks. The business of the meeting had been about half gone through with when an admirer of the late president, with more brass than brains, arose in his place and made a motion that Mr. Wagner be reinstated in his old position. The motion was treated with contempt, as it deserved. It was an insult to the Club, and a perfect display of sycophancy. The member that made the motion, and his seconder, have both showed so little honor that they have broken their pledges more than once, twice or three times. If such men have no honor they ought to at least have sense enough not to make so public a display of their ignorance. Major Spangler, Captain Hastings and Judge Advocate Orvis, of Gen. Beaver's staff, made speeches, Spangler and Hastings amusing the Club by a humorous account of their late campaign at Altoona. Judge Orvis then made one of his characteristically good speeches, which appealed to the mind and touched the hearts of his hearers. All were pleased and strengthened by it, and we can assure him that even by that little speech he has sown seed that will spring up and bear good fruit. After the Judge had finished his remarks the Club adjourned. After the adjournment we heard many words of praise for the able and dignified manner in which President Doak had passed through what to him must have been a trying ordeal. He bids fair to make one of the most efficient presiding officers the Club has ever had.

When Johnny Came Marching Home.—Company B, 5th Regiment N. G. of Pa., which was called to Altoona some four weeks since for the purpose of assisting in the suppression of lawlessness, returned home last Thursday morning on the ten o'clock train. They were met at the depot by a large number of friends and acquaintances, and were obliged to undergo a season of vigorous hand-shaking. The car containing the soldiers was switched to the side-track before the boys were allowed to get out, after which they marched to the front of the Republican office, where Mayor Lyon in a short speech welcomed them to their homes and firesides. He welcomed them as Chief Burgess and in the name of the citizens generally, and expressed his gratification that the solution of the difficulties at Altoona had been peaceable and without bloodshed. He believed that the good of society and the welfare of both employer and employee in every conceivable branch of industry depended at all times upon the preservation of perfect peace and good order, and hoped the disturbances which made it necessary for them to leave their homes and families this time might never occur again. At the conclusion of Mr. Lyon's speech the citizens gave three cheers, which were followed by three more from the militia, after which the company disbanded and betook themselves to their respective abodes and occupations. One of the Altoona papers, in alluding to the inspection of the troops at that place, said that company B presented the most creditable appearance of any company in camp, the boys all wearing white gloves and piccadilla collars.

——One of the pleasantest affairs of the season was the ball which took place at the Bush House last Friday evening. About twenty-five couples were present, a magnificent supper was served at midnight, and the whole affair bespoke much credit for the managers, the house, the musicians, and all participants.

——One of Sechler's clerks is sick, which puts a double duty on Harry Teats. But he is equal to the emergency—in fact, Harry is equal to almost anything. He is a fixture at Sechler's, and one of the most gentlemanly and accommodating clerks in town, as all Sechler's customers know.

——Harry, son of Mr. James Krepp, of Howard, received an ugly gash on his forehead on Monday morning by a kick from a colt belonging to a band of gypsies encamped near that place. His injuries are not considered dangerous.

——Go to Sechler & Co.'s for choice groceries.

——Fruit stealers ought to be aware of the fact that such an offense is a misdemeanor under the laws of this State, punishable after conviction by a fine of not over $50 and imprisonment not exceeding 60 days. For wilfully entering any orchard or garden and injuring trees and plants of any kind there is a fine of not over $100, with imprisonment from 20 to 60 days. These are provisions that would perhaps be better remembered if they were enforced in aggravated cases.

——G. N. Smith who spent some time in our town last winter as a life insurance agent, lending money on mortgages, has finally come to grief in Lycoming county. The Williamsport *Sun* says:

A confidence operator, named Gilman N. Smith, was arrested last week and committed to jail in this city, to await trial on the charge of swindling various parties in Nippenose Valley. He represented that he was a life insurance agent, on the strength of which, he succeeded in getting different persons to advance small investments with which, after jumping a board bill at the Collomsville hotel, he attempted to slope—but was soon afterwards checked in his wild career. He has been operating in an adjoining county in a similar way, where he is wanted as soon as the demands of Lycoming justice is satisfied.

Think of This.—Out of one hundred thousand bottles of Jamaica Vegetable Health Elixir sold last year, $1,000 were saved to the purchasers. This is one reason that we sell this valuable medicine at ninety-nine cents per bottle; and another reason is that we desire to attract public attention to it wherever it is not generally known. For all common diseases, such as headache from disordered stomach, constipation, loss of appetite, indigestion, billiousness, and a debilitated state of the system from impoverished blood, this remedy stands without a parallel. Regular size and sample bottles for sale by F. P. Green, Bellefonte. eow

Horses Stolen.—Last Thursday night three horses were stolen, two out of a pasture field belonging to John C. Krumrine, of Ferguson township, and one out of a stable belonging to Isaac Mulbury, of Benner township. The two taken from the pasture field were branded, but the one taken from the stable was not. The thieves were traced a short distance and seemed to have taken the direction towards Stonevalley. Runners were sent out on all roads leading from the place where the robbery was committed. A reward of fifty dollars is offered for information that will lead to the detection of any one of the thieves or the recovery of any one of the horses.

"Sit" or "Set."—Many of the agricultural journals are sorely troubled to know whether a hen "sits" or "sets." If some editor of dignity would set the hen on the nest and the little editors would let her sit, it would be well for the world. Now a man, or woman, either, can *set* a hen, although they cannot "sit" her; neither can they "set" *on* her, although the old hen might "sit" on them by the hour if they would allow it. A man cannot "set" on the wash bench, but he could "set" the wash basin on it and neither the basin nor the grammarians would object. He could "sit" on a dog's tail, if the dog was willing, or he might "set" his foot on it. But if he would "set" on the aforesaid tail, or "sit" his foot there, the grammarians as well as the dog would howl. And yet, strange as it may seem, the man might "set" the tail aside and then "sit" down and be neither assailed by the dog nor the grammarians.

——The Pine Grove brass band honored the Pennsylvania State College with a short visit on Saturday of last week, and under the leadership of Prof. C. H. Stoes, leader of Stoes' Silver Cornet Band of Danville, Pa., favored the College with some choice selections of music, which were highly commendable both to the Professor and members of the band. The compliment was acknowledged by the President, Dr. Calder, who happened at the front entrance of the college as the band approached the building. The Doctor, being favorably impressed with the music, we understand congratulated them on their good performing. Prof. Hamilton then made his appearance, and regretted very much that the visit occurred during vacation, when so few were present to enjoy the music. After visiting the President's room and other places of interest in the college, the band started for home playing, in a most delightful manner, "Pull for the Shore."

Tuscarora Seminary.—This institution is located at Academia, Juniata county, Pa., eight miles south of Mifflin Station, Pennsylvania Railroad. Teachers of tried ability and experience are in charge of the several departments, affording superior advantages for a thorough and systematic study of the fundamental and solid as well as the artistic and ornamental branches of a liberal education. While the course of instruction embraces all the studies usually pursued in first-class seminaries we do not ignore, but fully realize the fact that the surest progress and the highest culture of the pupil depend upon a correct and comprehensive knowledge of the elementary branches. German, French and music will be taught by Carl F. Kolbe, A. M., who for twenty-five years has made these branches a specialty. No effort or expense will be spared to make the Seminary a pleasant home. For further particulars write to Carl F. Kolbe, A. M., proprietor, Academia, Pa. See advertisement in Republican to-day.

——Mr. John Walker, a younger brother of George Walker, the green groceryman, on the corner of High and Spring streets, went to Philadelphia last week after a car load of goods. He reached Milesburg, on his return, last Friday afternoon, and while the freight train to which his car was attached was switching from one track to another at that place, he came near losing all his goods and his own limbs or life. His car was run into by a portion of the train, turned upside down, and completely demolished. Green groceries flew in all directions, and the Milesburgers went for bursted watermelons and loose apples with an eagerness which it was ludicrous to see. That portion of the goods not damaged were brought to Bellefonte on another car. The fault is undoubtedly with the railroad company, and we suppose they will not hesitate to acknowledge their responsibility for the damages.

——A correspondent from Hublersburg, signing himself "Ed. T. S.," sends us the following locals from that neighborhood, for which we hope he will accept our thanks, and write again:

On Saturday night, August 4, thieves entered the cellar of Mr. John Miller and took bread, butter and some domestic wine. They afterwards went to Mr. Jackson Clevenstine's shoe store and stole a dozen fancy buckles and half a box of paper collars.

On Sunday night, August 5th, thieves broke open John Stover's cellar door and took bread, cakes, pies, butter and, in a mistake, a crock of buckwheat batter which they mistook for milk. They have not been discovered.

On Sunday night, August 5, fire was discovered issuing from the barn belonging to Mr. Samuel Watson, of Nittany Valley, and it is reported destroyed with all his grain.

——A correspondent from Marsh Creek writes that a disgraceful occurrence came off in a church in that place on the 23d ult. As people were assembled there to hear Rev. Samuel Strong preach some young men (or young fools rather) made a disturbance: did some terrible loud swearing, tore off their coats and otherwise demeaned themselves. This thing is getting quite common at this place, and our correspondent hopes that the praying people will give these young bloods some good advice, so that these things may not occur again. We would say to those young men that the law is severe on those who disturb religious meetings in such a manner. Then, again, some future correspondent may not be so choice of language as this present one, but may try to secure the publication of some wholesome truths which may not be so pleasant to the ear. Take our advice, boys, and behave yourselves.

——The Rebersburg brass band, under the leadership of Master George S. Kreamer, a lad of only fifteen years and a prodigy in music, is winning well-deserved encomiums of praise as being the leading band in the county. Our collector was down that way last week and had the pleasure of hearing them perform. He comes home with the idea that they are ahead of anything in this section of country. We do not doubt but that this is correct, as everyone knows that Philip is a first-class judge of music. Parties wanting something in that line that is a little extra will remember the Rebersburg brass band.

——The Mountain House, at Snow Shoe, under the management of E. A. Nolan, is one of the most pleasant resorts in the mountain regions. The internal arrangements are modern and comfortable. The tables are supplied with all the luxuries in the market, and at very reasonable charges. Our citizens will confer a great treat to their visitors by accompanying them to Snow Shoe and spending a few days at the Mountain House.

——If some of those smarties who violate their pledges every other week and come back to the Centennial Club and re-sign, do not take in their horns a little, and do a little less business of the Club, we shall feel it to be our duty to publish their names. If they want to be prominent working members they must have honor enough to keep their pledges as long as from one meeting night to another, at least.

——There will be a Sabbath-school festival at Zion next Saturday evening, Aug 18, the proceeds to be devoted to the benefit of the school. The object is a worthy one, and it is hoped that all will extend a helping hand;—encourage by their presence as well as by contributions. The attractions of the evening will be enlivened by music from the Zion brass band.

——Theodore Deschner, who keeps a gun store on High street, has just received a ton of shot and a large lot of powder; also a fine new lot of shot guns. Sportsmen should call upon him before purchasing, if they wish to consult their own interest.

——Our enterprising merchant on Alleghany St., Mr. J. Newman, Jr., has just received a lot of bran new goods, which he proposes to sell at extra good bargains. Call and see them before you buy elsewhere.

——A portion of the Bush House summer boarders made a trip to Snow Shoe yesterday to see the country and get their dinners—so George Freeman said.

Broke Jail—Three Prisoners Escape from the Bellefonte Jail—Stewart Walker one of Them—The Story of the Flight and Recapture as Told by Walker to a Reporter of the Republican.—Last Thursday evening, about 8 o'clock, our town was startled by the announcement that Stewart Walker, the terror of Stone Valley, and the Gallagher brothers, who had been incarcerated for the larceny of silver ware, had escaped from the Jail. The news spread like wildfire, and measures were immediately instituted for the recapture of the fugitives. Sheriff Munson at once published handbills which he posted through the town and county offering a reward of $125 for the apprehension of the thieves; and the telegraph was brought into requisitive to hasten the news to all points where information was likely to be needed. Officers were sent out in different directions and every known stratagem resorted to to insure a speedy capture, which was effected last Saturday morning about five miles from Pine Grove Mills.

It will be remembered that Walker was arrested and imprisoned about three weeks since for the theft at Rebersburg of a valuable mare belonging to State Senator Peale, that he several times successfully eluded the officers in pursuit, and that before his capture could be effected he was shot with a rifle, the ball passing through his left lung near the heart.

Last Monday evening a reporter of this paper visited Walker in his cell and gleaned the story from the latter's own lips. We found him reclining in a very comfortable position upon his bed. At our salutation he raised himself to a sitting posture and gave us a cordial "Good evening." He is a man of medium height, 23 years old, light hair, sandy moustache, bright, piercing dark eyes, fine build, and altogether a handsome young fellow. He is a good talker, and narrates events with intelligence and ease, as the following will prove:

Reporter—Mr. Walker, do you smoke (handing him a cigar).

Mr. Walker—Thank you, I do sometimes (strikes a match and commences to smoke).

R.—I suppose you feel quite at home to get back again?

W.—Not particularly, as I hardly got climated before.

R.—Do you feel any present inconvenience from your wound?

W.—It pains me a little constantly, and I never expect to be the man again that I was before this misfortune.

R.—I thought perhaps you might be able and willing to give me some interesting particulars in regard to your flight and recapture?

W.—Well, every body knows it, and I'm willing they should. The game's up, and I suppose if the Republican tells it every body will then know it. We had the run of the hall here together, and concocted a plan of escape. Taking advantage of the absence of the Sheriff, we passed into the dungeon, and then tore out some small partitions which admitted us to the cellar. From thence we easily cut our way through the floor into the kitchen, from whence we had only to walk out into the open air and we were free men again. We jumped the fences and proceeded in a southerly direction, but when I reached the Catholic cemetery I was obliged to rest on account of bleeding at the lungs, caused by overheating myself and irritating my wound. With the assistance of my comrades, however, I succeeded in walking nearly all night, and the next morning we came out on Nittany mountain only a couple of miles from Centre Hall. We pressed on over into and across Pennsvalley and struck Tussey mountain about three miles from Boalsburg. This was Friday afternoon and we had had nothing to eat up to this time. I was forced from exhaustion to go to a house and buy something to eat. We then went on to within about three miles of Stone Valley and about five from Pine Grove Mills, in which location we found ourselves early Saturday morning. My comrades being afraid I again ventured to a house to buy something to eat. I was so exhausted I did not care much if I was recaptured, so that I got something to eat. I went to the house about 7 o'clock in the morning. This proved to be the house of a Mr. Miller, and after the woman had given us our breakfast she went to the field and told her husband that she believed we were the parties advertised. Her husband then came to the house, got his rifle and pointed it at me, and at the same time called to a neighbor near by who came to his assistance. I told them I was on a hunting excursion, but they thought it was too thin a story, and read the description of me to myself, when I said I guessed it hit me pretty well. I tore away from the two, when four other men came, and soon I was surrounded by about fifty, and they then went and brought my comrades.

R.—Why did your comrades not escape during this time?

W.—They declared they would not leave me, and as a matter of honor stuck by me.

R.—Why did you not separate, in order to more effectually elude the officers?

W.—Because I was unable to travel without their assistance, as a good portion of the time they were obliged to bolster me up between them. And another reason was because I had all the money with which to buy what we were bound to purchase to eat.

It will be observed that Walker has not alluded in any way to the stealing of the three horses which it was reported they had taken; and the belief is now becoming pretty general that the horses were stolen by other parties, as these men, according to their own and other reports, were at no time in the locality where the horses were taken.

In the afternoon of Saturday Mr. Miller and his assistants drove into Bellefonte with the prisoners in charge. They came in two light wagons of three seats each, and made a formidable guard for the convicts. The reward was promptly paid and the prisoners promptly re-incarcerated. Walker said he did not intend to go home, but that the Pennsylvania Railroad was his objective point. We left him in comparatively good spirits, but reporting frequent shortness of breath on account of his wound. He rather expects to make his home for a few years in Allegheny county.

——A special meeting of the stockholders of the Milesburg Building and Loan Association will be held in their room in Milesburg, at 8½ o'clock P. M., August 18, 1877, for the purpose of acting on a proposed amendment to the By-laws.

Frank E. Taylor,
2t Secretary.

MARRIED.

Musser—Weaver.—At Rebersburg, on the 29th ult., by Rev. F. Aurand, J. Willis Musser, of Millheim, and Miss Joanna C. Weaver, of Aaronsburg.

Zellers—Frantz.—On the 22d ult., by Rev. W. H. Stover, Mr. Harry L. Zellers, of Logan Mills, and Miss Beckie Frantz, of Tylersville.

Snyder—Orndorf.—In Haines township, on the 27th ult., by Henry Reinhart, Esq., Mr. John Snyder and Miss Catherine Orndorf, both of Haines township.

Kerstetter—Breon.—In Logansville, Clinton county, on the 31st ult., by Rev. J. K. Bricker, Mr. Joel F. Kerstetter and Miss Elizabeth Breon, all of Logansville.

DIED.

Parker.—On the 29th ult., near Centre Hall, Malisa, infant daughter of Amos and Malinda Parker, aged 2 months and 5 days.

Hockman.—In Millheim, on the 4th inst., Robert William, son of Thomas and Amelia Hockman, aged 3 years, 6 months and 13 days.

Leathers.—Suddenly, near Mt. Eagle, Aug. 8, Mr. Daniel Leathers, aged 79 years, 11 months and 19 days.

McKee.—On the 3rd inst., at Stormstown, Dr. James McKee, aged 63 years, 7 months and 2 days.

One of our correspondents this week pays the following well deserved tribute to the late Dr. McKee:

Dr. James McKee departed this life, after a sickness which extended into months. He was sixty-four years old and had practiced medicine in this locality for years. He was a man of more than ordinary abilities and was called far and near in the most trying cases, and never was his ability doubted. He has lived and practiced medicine in Stormstown while eighteen other doctors have come and gone, and in the death of Dr. McKee Half Moon has lost one of her most valued citizens.

Announcement.

We are authorized to announce the name of Clement Dale, Esq., as a candidate for District Attorney.

Bellefonte Markets.

Bellefonte, August 15, 1877.

The present state of financial matters prompts consumers to live within their means, and economy in practice has never had such a hold upon the people as now.

Grain—The movements of wheat in this market have been very light. The mills are being supplied from the West. Prices are lower than last week, with a downward tendency. The crop in Centre county is much lighter than last year, but the wheat has matured better in the grain. Clawson and Fultz take the lead as to yield and quality. While the yield is far below the average in Centre county, we notice that 30 to 35 bushels has been raised in other localities of these varieties.

Corn—Corn is scarce and the balance of the supply must come from the West. The growing crop promises well.

Oats—Are in abundant supply and prices are lower. New Pennsylvania are only worth 30 cents in Philadelphia.

Potatoes—Are retailing at 30 cents per bushel on the streets.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 30
Red wheat	1 30
Rye per bushel	56
Corn, cob	56
Corn, shelled	56
Oats	30
Clover seed	5 00
Flour, retail per barrel	9.00
Flour, wholesale	8.50

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay choice timothy per ton	$15 00
Hay Mixed per ton	12.00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	16 00
Short straw per ton	6,00@8 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	6
Cherries, dried, per pound	
Beans, per quart	12
Fresh Butter, per pound	20
Chickens, per piece	20
Cheese, per pound	16
Hams, per pound	15
Bacon	10
Lard, per pound	10
Eggs, per doz	10
Tallow, per pound	7
New potatoes, per bushel	25
Dried Beef	20
Wilson's Pressed Beef, per lb	25
Canned Tomatoes, per can	20
Lemons, per doz	50
Delaware Peaches, per basket	

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Quotations of White, Powell & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

Philadelphia, August 11, 1877.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 1881, c	112	112⅝
" " " '65, J. and J	106⅞	107
" " " '67, " "	109	109⅜
" " " '68, " "	111⅜	111⅝
" 10-40 coupon	112⅝	112⅞
" Pacific 6's, cy	125	125⅜
New 5's, Reg. 1881	109⅝	110
" " c. 1881	109⅝	109⅞
" 4½ Reg. 1891	108⅝	108⅞
" " c. 1891	108⅝	108⅞
Gold	105⅝	105⅞
Silver	100	100
Pennsylvania	25⅝	25¾
Reading	11¾	12
Philadelphia and Erie	7	8
Lehigh Navigation	17⅝	17¾
" Valley	32⅝	33⅛
United R. R. of J	128	128⅜
Pittsburg, T. & Buffalo R.R	6¼	6⅝
Northern Central	13	13⅜
Central Transportation	27¼	27½
Nesquehoning	42	45
North Pennsylvania	38	40
C. & A. Mortgages 6's '89	111	111½